

### 3 killed as quake hits Turkey

ANKARA (R) — A powerful earthquake rocked a large area of western Turkey Tuesday and local officials said three people were killed and 28 injured near the centre of the tremor. Turkish observatories said it measured 4.9 on the Richter scale and had its epicentre in the town of Biga, near the Dardanelles port of Canakkale. The deputy governor of Canakkale province, Omer Ozyat, told Reuters by telephone that three people were killed by the quake, including an eight-year-old child buried under falling masonry in Biga and an old woman who died of fright. He said 28 people from the area had been taken to hospital and more than half of them detained. Four of the injured were in a critical condition. Officials said there were no other reports of casualties.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تيمز - مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 8 Number 2307

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1983 — RAMADAN 26, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

### Prosecutor to probe Tripoli massacre

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's military prosecutor visited Tripoli, north Lebanon, Tuesday to investigate the street killings of 15 people by gunmen who shot them from a passing car on June 16, state-run Beirut Radio reported. The radio gave no further details of the investigation by the prosecutor, Assad Germanos.

### Saudi cabinet briefed on mission to Syria

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia chaired a meeting of his cabinet Monday night and heard a report on the joint Saudi-Algerian mission to Damascus on ending the mutiny in Yasser Arafat's Fatah movement. The Saudi Press Agency said the report was presented by Education Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Abdullah Al Khawateer, who led the mission to Damascus this week. It gave no further details.

### Yamani says \$29 oil price will hold

HAMBURG (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani was Tuesday quoted as saying the current Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil price of \$29 a barrel would hold "until at least the end of 1985." In an interview to appear in the next edition of Stern magazine, he also said he thought the OPEC daily oil production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels would be raised step by step.

### Angolan rebels capture town

LISBON (R) — Angolan guerrillas said Tuesday they captured a town in the coastal province of Kwanza Sul, killing 248 government troops. In the second announcement of the capture of a town in two days, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola said forces seized the town of Musseque 320 kilometres south of Malange on July 3, suffering 17 casualties.

### Kuwaiti minister to start Europe tour

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's minister of state for cabinet affairs, Abdul Aziz Hussein, starts a three-nation European tour on Thursday to strengthen mainly cultural ties, the Kuwaiti News Agency said Tuesday. The 11-day tour will take him to France, Finland and East Germany.

### Burton remarries

LONDON (R) — Film star Richard Burton, former husband of Elizabeth Taylor, has married for the fifth time, his brother said Tuesday. His new wife is Sally Hay, a 34-year-old Briton he met in Vienna 18 months ago when he was filming a life of the composer Richard Wagner. She was working as secretary to the director.

### Jaruzelski awarded Order of Lenin

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership announced Tuesday it was awarding Polish military chief Wojciech Jaruzelski the Order of Lenin, the country's highest civilian honour.

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## Shultz prepares to talk with Damascus on pact

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz prepared Tuesday to probe behind Syria's hard-line stand to find ways of achieving a pullout of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

After hearing the Lebanese foreign minister say his country cannot wait too long for a troop withdrawal, Mr. Shultz flew here for talks with Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and President Hafez Al Assad on Wednesday. His mission was given added urgency by pressure in Israel for a partial pullback of its forces to safer positions in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz told reporters this would have to be judged by whether it contributed to a comprehensive pullout. A Lebanese official also said that if an Israeli pullback was not made in the context of a full withdrawal Lebanon would not feel bound to implement the May 17 agreement on troop withdrawals. The agreement stipulates a withdrawal by Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces as well as Israeli troops. Syria denounced the accord soon after it was nailed down by Mr. Shultz during a two-week shuttle mission. It has maintained a

hard-line position against withdrawal and refused to receive U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to discuss it.

Mr. Shultz said that although the Syrians raised no objection to Mr. Habib being in his party the envoy decided to stop off in Beirut and rejoin Mr. Shultz in Israel later this week.

Tough statements continued in Syria's state-controlled media even after Mr. Shultz's trip was announced last weekend and Damascus Radio said shortly before he arrived Tuesday that the United States would fail to impose its domination over the Middle East.

#### Lebanon optimistic

Mr. Shultz has described his trip as an information-seeking mission. A high Lebanese official said Beirut hoped he would be able to find out whether Syria was posturing or genuinely opposed to a withdrawal agreement. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said before Mr. Shultz left

Beirut: "We are reassured by the American commitment. Lebanon cannot wait long for a withdrawal of foreign forces."

The secretary of state told reporters his talks here would not necessarily be limited to Lebanon and indicated he was ready to discuss improving relations with Syria, which is closely allied with its main supplier, the Soviet Union.

"We are ready for talks about mutual interests that go beyond the particular focus of attention right now," he said, but added: "I don't have a basket of things to offer."

Mr. Shultz said Israeli pressure for a partial withdrawal of its troops in Lebanon to prevent continuing casualties being suffered on their present line was being discussed actively.

But he said such a move had to be judged according to the criteria of the ultimate objectives of an independent Lebanon free of all foreign forces — Israelis, Syrians and Palestinian guerrillas.

Lebanon has voiced fears that an Israeli redeployment south of the Awali River might lead to permanent occupation.

But Mr. Shultz said he did not intend to ask Israel to withdraw from Lebanon unilaterally and without a timetable.

### Special Jordan Times report from Lebanon

## Palestinians fear Syria-U.S. deal

By Lamis K. Andoni in Tripoli

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in this north Lebanon city believe that Syrian and rebel attacks on loyalist Fatah forces in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley last week were aimed at pushing supporters of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat up north and away from confrontation lines with Israeli forces in order to pave the way for Syrian-American negotiations on a partial Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

Agreement on such a withdrawal, one senior PLO official who did not wish to be named said Tuesday, is expected to be reached in Damascus between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Syrian leaders during the U.S. official's current visit to Syria. (Mr. Shultz arrived in Damascus on Tuesday and immediately went into talks with senior Syrian leaders, including Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. In Beirut, where Mr. Shultz made a stopover earlier in the day, a senior Lebanese government official said that Mr. Shultz's talks in Damascus would help to clear Syrian intentions of a withdrawal from Lebanon.)

A well-informed Palestinian source, who is in constant touch with PLO officials in the Syrian capital, said Tuesday that "Washington considers Syria's role in trying to control the PLO a positive signal that will pave the way for a Syrian role in reaching a Middle East settlement consistent with American interests."

The deputy commander of the PLO forces, however, goes a little bit further in accusations against the Syrian regime. Khalil Al Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, who is now stationed in Tri-

poli, said Tuesday that the Syrians actually "aim to destroy the PLO by inciting and encouraging factional fighting and widening the rift."

Abu Jihad accused Syria of implementing a plan to evacuate PLO forces from Bekaa through pushing them to fight each other. He said that Syria encourages and works to widen the rift between the PLO factions in order to destroy the organisation.

Well-informed Palestinian sources here also said that Syria has paved the way for the Shultz visit by implementing a plan that aimed at driving away PLO forces from confrontation lines with Israel and instigating fights between the PLO factions that facilitated the mission. The sources explained that by backing the mutineers to take over Fatah posts in Bekaa, Syria was actually pushing the PLO further north far from the Israeli lines.

"The PLO has learnt that the areas from which Syria has succeeded to drive out the Fatah forces will be discussed (between Syria and Mr. Shultz)," one of the sources said. He added that Syria intends to make a partial withdrawal of its troops in Lebanon according to an agreement that is expected to be reached with the U.S.

In a statement to the Jordan Times, PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman said that the escalation of guerrilla attacks by PLO commandos against the Israeli forces occupying Lebanon was one of the major reasons behind the Syrian move aimed at evacuating the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon.

The spokesman seemed to imply that Damascus considers that any escalation in guerrilla attacks against Israeli forces would

provoke plans for opening the planned Syrian-American negotiations.

"The Syrians have exploited the differences within Fatah during the PLO-Jordan talks (on joint political moves for Middle East peace) and other organisational differences to hit Fatah and consequently the PLO under the banner reform," Mr. Abdul Rahman said.

#### High morale

Meanwhile, and despite the fact that the Fatah rebels, backed by Syrian forces, have cut off supply routes to loyalist bases, morale remains high among the pro-Arafat forces. Several fighters who came to Tripoli from the Bekaa, said the fighters are ready to confront the Syrian soldiers in case of an attack. For the fighters, they said, "it is not a matter of loyalty to Mr. Arafat or Abu Jihad, but it is a determination to preserve the Palestinian revolution."

"We were and still are supporting calls for reform but Abu Musa's (the Fatah rebel leader) movement has ceased to be, and apparently it never has been, a reformist movement," the fighters said.

"Abu Musa's group has become a tool in the hands of the enemies of the revolution," a young woman commando, said. The commando, who said she knows Abu Musa well, added that "it is painful to see Palestinian brothers killing each other."

"Abu Musa has always been a well-respected military leader," she said, adding that she believes Abu Musa's name was deliberately linked to the rebels in a ploy to win rebel support.

Yasson said France had no plans to get involved in an "elementary" way like the United States in Central America.

The Habre government is now clearly hoping the French will review that position in light of the deteriorating military picture and the steady rebel advance.

Mr. Habre said his army's major handicap was its lack of air support. Chad's air force consists of one unarmed DC-4, and although Zaire sent three Machi fighters last weekend Mr. Habre said they were insufficient.

He dismissed Libya's claim to be neutral and echoed Western diplomatic reports that Mr. Goukouni's army was receiving substantial logistical support from Tripoli.



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz (centre) walks past U.S. Marine guards upon his arrival in Beirut Tuesday morning on his way to Damascus (A.P. wirephoto)

## Syria refuses to discuss ban on Arafat with PLO

By Lamis K. Andoni

TRIPOLI — Syria has flatly refused to discuss with a high-powered Palestinian delegation any solution to the situation resulting from its decision last month to expel Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, according to a senior PLO official here.

The official, who did not wish to be identified, but has close contacts with PLO officials in Damascus, said Tuesday that in its talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Sunday, the mediation team formed by the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis last Saturday and headed by speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) Khaled Al Fahoum was told to discuss the issue of Mr. Arafat's expulsion and the mutiny with Fatah rebel leader Nimir Saleh (Abu Saleh).

Reports from Damascus, where the six-member PLO mediation team is holding talks with the Fatah rebels and Syrian leaders during the past two days, suggest

that Damascus has asked for two basic conditions for reconciliation with Mr. Arafat: that the PLO leader should apologise in public for his "allegations" that Syria openly supported the Fatah rebels and that the PLO leadership should accept all of the rebels' demands.

The PLO official, who has kept close contact with the mediation efforts, said that Syria has insisted on this position, refusing to pressure the rebels to end the mutiny, to discuss any solution to Mr. Arafat's expulsion, the siege of loyalist Fatah bases by the rebels supported by Syrian soldiers or the involvement of pro-Syrian organisations in the conflict.

He said that Mr. Khaddam told the mediators to "go and discuss these issues with Abu Saleh."

The official also disclosed that representatives of Arab Communist parties and labour organisations, met last week with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus and asked to stop intervening in PLO affairs.

## Missile deployment will harm Kremlin-Bonn ties, Andropov warns Kohl

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov warned West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that relations between Bonn and Moscow would be bound to suffer if the planned deployment went ahead.

The 69-year-old Soviet Communist Party chief and head of state met Mr. Kohl for 90 minutes in the Kremlin for talks that Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Peter Boenisch, described as hard but constructive.

West German sources said Mr. Andropov's appearance backed up reports that his mysterious absence from the first day of Mr. Kohl's visit was due to illness. However, they described him as being mentally very fast and alert.

Mr. Andropov missed a scheduled first round of talks Monday and a Kremlin banquet for his guest Monday night. He told Mr. Kohl Tuesday it had been his deepest wish to be present Monday.

Mr. Boenisch said Mr. Andropov, who according to Soviet sources needs regular kidney treatment on a dialysis machine, was somewhat hindered in his movement, but had the meeting fully under control.

West German photographers, in a break in usual practice, were allowed into the room where the meeting was held only after Mr. Andropov was seated.

Official accounts of the meeting, which dealt solely with the missile issue and other security questions, made clear there was no movement on either side. Mr. Andropov said the Kremlin



Yuri Andropov was doing everything possible to reach agreement with the United States in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons.

Echoing remarks made at Monday night's banquet by Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, Mr. Andropov said it was a profound and dangerous delusion to think Moscow would start to make concessions once deployment of the new American missiles had started.

"If it comes to deployment, we will neither surrender our positions nor weaken our defences, but take prompt and effective measures in response to ensure the security of the USSR and its allies," TASS quoted him as saying.

Mr. Andropov said the Soviet Union found it hard to understand what West Germany hoped to gain by the deployment of new American missiles and from the Soviet Union's counter-measures.

"The military threat to West Germany will be multiplied many times. Relations between our two countries will be bound to suffer certain complications as well," he told Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Andropov also hinted that relations between East and West Germany would be hampered.

## King urges intensified efforts for developing agriculture and tourism

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has urged the government to exert more efforts towards further developing the agriculture and tourism sectors in view of their effect on the national economy. The King has also called for the implementation of programmes aimed at rationalising energy consumption and improving government agencies and systems that can shoulder the responsibility of implementing the country's development plans.

King Hussein was speaking Monday at a meeting with the Ministerial Development Committee (MDC) to review social and economic programmes being implemented in the country. The meeting was reported on Monday evening by Petra, the Jordanian News Agency. During the meeting, MDC Chairman and Prime Minister Mudar Badran presented a detailed review of the whole development programme and the economic, monetary, and financial situation in the Kingdom, as well as the current situation of national production, infrastructure and general services, according to the Petra report.

The Prime Minister outlined the priorities in the current five-year development plan (1981-85), the national budget, and explained the relationship between the public and private sectors and the government's role in supporting the private sector, by promoting local industry, marketing national products and revising legislation connected with economic development. Jordan has to date succeeded in containing the effects of the world recession within reasonable limits, the prime minister said.

The forthcoming 1984 fiscal budget will be mainly devoted to the implementation of infrastructure projects especially in electricity and water supply, he added.

Following the prime minister's statement there was a general discussion of all aspects of the five-year plan and its general aims.

Addressing the meeting, Finance Minister Salem Vasa'leh said the government has been able to cover quite a substantial margin of recurrent expenditures with local revenues, and Jordan now enjoys a high credibility reputation in international markets.

Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani spoke about employment of local and foreign labourers in Jordan for the implementation of the development plan. Labourers

constitute an essential element in the development process and the importation of foreign labour was in implementation of a well-studied plan that had taken into consideration the Jordanian Labour market's needs, the minister said. He added that the government has intensified vocational training programmes and expanded them to include workers employed by major companies operating in Jordan, and has introduced social security for workers and provided them with housing facilities.

Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour spoke about the government's role in promoting the private sector's schemes and encouraging private enterprises by helping in finance, and counsel, and through enacting legislations that offer protection to private investment. The government is also helping in finding foreign markets for Jordan's products by maintaining good ties with world nations and by opening trade centres abroad, the minister said. The Central Bank governor, Mohammad Sa'ud Nabulsi, reviewed Jordan's balance of payment situation, explaining the position of the Jordanian dinar and the bank's foreign currency reserves, and the activities of the Amman Financial Market.

Jordan's balance of payments went into deficit in 1982 for the first time in 11 years, mainly because of a drop in Arab aid, according to the annual report of the Central Bank. The trade deficit totalled JD 491.6 million; however, after foreign loans of JD 113.4 million and Arab aid payments of JD 373.3 million are taken into account, the final deficit is JD 4.9 million, the report says.

According to the report, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) totalled JD 1,366.6 million and Gross National Product (GNP) JD 1,711.6 million, compared with JD 1,206.2 million and JD 1,524.7 million in 1981, respectively. National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh outlined progress in the implementation of the five-year development plan and spoke about the future projects, especially in water and energy fields. Dr. Odeh stressed that Jordan enjoys a high annual growth rate among world nations.

The MDC includes as members the ministers of finance, transport, labour, industry and trade and the minister of state for Prime Ministry's affairs, as well as the central bank governor and the president of the National Planning Council.

## Hassan renews call for new human order

GENEVA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called for the establishment of a "new international order to bridge the gaps which characterise human relations today and to increase awareness of human sufferings in the world."

Addressing the opening session of the ceremony held at the Palace of Nations here Tuesday on the occasion of the establishment of a permanent committee for the new international human order, Prince Hassan said the "problem of refugees has become grave."

"The giving of aid to these millions who were uprooted from their homes is not enough," he continued. "It is not a solution in itself."

"There are cases of famine and drought which are continually recurring and expanding in scope. Indeed, the spread of illiteracy and famine are sad landmarks of our age," he said.

"Economic disparity among states and the chronic problems of the North-South dialogue have not been treated seriously, and tension between the East and West remains at its peak," the Crown Prince said.

Prince Hassan expressed a hope that the establishment of the new human order would be a factor in increasing awareness and understanding of these problems and would help alleviate the sufferings of mankind in general. Addressing the opening session,



United Nations Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar praised the efforts of Crown Prince Hassan and those of Jordan in contributing to the establishment of the new international human system.

The meetings of the permanent committee for the new order will continue Wednesday and Thursday after which the body will issue an official statement and elect a new chairman. The committee, which is co-chaired by Crown Prince Hassan and former United Nations Commissioner-General for Refugees Sadruddin Agha Khan, includes as members a number of high-ranking international personalities representing 24 countries.

# MIDDLE EAST

## Iraq promises to better Egypt's image in Mideast

CAIRO (R) — Iraq has taken the initiative to improve Egyptian ties with the Arab World which were severed following Cairo's peace treaty with Israel in 1979, an Egyptian foreign ministry official said Tuesday.

The official was commenting on a rapid improvement in relations between Cairo and Baghdad resulting from a three-day visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz which ended Tuesday.

Egyptian officials said the visit was a boost to the possibilities of restoring links with other countries which joined with Iraq in severing relations four years ago.

A statement issued here Monday said Egypt and Iraq had agreed

to revive closer relations and boost military cooperation.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali described the Iraqi minister's visit as "a step forward in our relations with other Arab countries."

The foreign ministry official said Tuesday Iraq had taken the initiative to improve "Egypt's image in the Arab World."

The official said a formal restoration of Egypt's relations with Iraq would require an Arab sum-

mit meeting because the decision to break relations in 1979 had been taken by a summit.

Informed sources noted that Egypt's firm support and military supplies to Iraq in its war with Iran would have helped the rapprochement between Cairo and Baghdad.

During his visit to Cairo, Mr. Aziz met President Hosni Mubarak, Defence Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala and had three sessions with Mr. Ali.

Mr. Aziz, the most senior Iraqi minister to visit Egypt since 1979, said before his departure that the agreement reached with Egypt was to consolidate and deepen mutual relations in the interest of both countries.

## Assad keeps truce-makers guessing

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad holds the key to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, but true to his surname which means "the lion," he is tough and slow to yield.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz faces a challenge when he goes to Damascus to further U.S. efforts to get Israeli and Syrian troops out of Lebanon, which Mr. Assad, bolstered by new Soviet aircraft, missiles and radar, is blocking.

Even opponents of Mr. Assad, 52, concede that the dour, greying ex-fighter pilot, ruler of the 11 million Syrians since a 1970 bloodless coup, is an Arab leader of stature and resilience.

By one count there were 21 coups or coup attempts between the end of French rule in 1947 and Mr. Assad's takeover. The most serious challenge to Mr. Assad occurred last year when Muslim Fundamentalists rebelled in the city of Hama and were crushed.

Meanwhile, anyone like Mr. Shultz who wants to try to solve any of the Middle East's smoldering crises must these days tread the road to Damascus.

Mr. Assad's role is crucial not only to the future of Lebanon but

to the quest for a lasting Arab-Israeli settlement.

Diplomats here viewed it as no coincidence that a mutiny against Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat flared early in May in Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon soon after Mr. Arafat considered making a response to President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals.

Mr. Assad has denounced the Reagan plan and seems determined to block it in its present shape.

One explanation, diplomats said, was that he felt Syria should assert itself to fill a leadership vacuum in the Arab World following the death in 1970 of Gamal Abdel Nasser and Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel nine years later.

Yet the Reagan plan fell short of meeting basic pan-Arab demands such as Palestinian statehood and virtually discounted Mr. Assad, appearing to offer him no major role. It relegated to the bottom of the list of priorities the Syrian Golan Heights, captured by Israel in 1967 and annexed in 1981.

On May 17 this year, Lebanon was persuaded to sign an agreement with Israel for a con-

ditional withdrawal of its invading army from that country.

The PLO leader, currently fighting for his political life, was expelled from Syria on June 24 following his allegations that the mutiny among Palestinian guerrillas was part of a Syrian attempt to dominate the PLO and rob him of his power to make decisions.

Meanwhile, Mr. Assad has stymied the May 17 Israel-Lebanon agreement by refusing to withdraw his army from Lebanon—sent there under an Arab League mandate to quell the 1975 civil war—pending an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

Israel says it will not go unless Syria does, and then only on the basis of the May 17 agreement denounced by Syria for giving Israel patrol rights in a southern Lebanon security zone.

Diplomats in the region speculate that Mr. Assad will probably eventually negotiate with the United States, but he will want a more comprehensive solution with a leading role for Syria, if not also for the Soviet Union, which has invested heavily in Syria.

He would at least want a Golan solution. Arab diplomats in the region said.

## Tripoli de nos call for end to PLO rift

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Several thousand Palestinian refugees marched through the Nahr Al Bared refugee camp here Tuesday, calling for an end to fighting between Palestinian guerrilla factions in east Lebanon.

The refugees carried banners in favour of "the unity of the Palestinian revolution," camp residents said.

## Palestine Research Centre head expelled from Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The head of the Palestinian Research Centre in Beirut, Sabry Jirjes, and two other Palestinian officials were deported from Lebanon Monday, Lebanese security officials said.

Mr. Jirjes and the other officials had been detained by the Lebanese authorities last month after a bomb blast in west Beirut, which police alleged was linked with the Palestinian Research Centre.

A car exploded in west Beirut two weeks ago, killing two of its occupants. Security sources said at the time the victims had links with the Palestinian Research Centre and that they appeared to have

been transporting the explosives to carry out a bomb attack.

Palestinian sources in Damascus, however, later accused Lebanese security agents of blowing up the car as an excuse for closing down the Palestinian Research Centre.

The centre was closed by security forces soon after the bomb blast. Security officials said a search of the building had revealed explosives and a few hand weapons.

Mr. Jirjes and the two other Palestinian officials were given a choice of destination and were thought to have flown to Tunis.

## Abu Jihad issues orders



Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) deputy commander Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) Monday talks to loyal Fatah fighters in the Bekaa Valley through a walkie-talkie from his office in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Israel says Lebanon rejected scheme to shelter Palestinians

TEL AVIV (R) — The Lebanese government rejected an Israeli plan to build new homes for thousands of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, a senior Israeli official said Monday.

Yisrael Gravinsky, aide to Minister of Economic Coordination Ya'acov Meridor, told Reuters in an interview he was empowered, last year by his government to draw up plans to help an estimated 60,000 Palestinians made homeless by last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In a report to Meridor summarising a year's activity since the war, Mr. Gravinsky said the Lebanese government blocked a scheme to rehabilitate refugees in new communities.

"The five refugee camps near Tyre and Sidon suffered so much destruction in the war, we thought it was an opportunity to rehabilitate the residents in small groups outside the camps," Mr. Gravinsky said.

But when Mr. Meridor presented the scheme to then Lebanese Housing Minister Salim Jahal last August, Mr. Jahal rejected it.

The Israeli plan called for new neighbourhoods for the refugees, each one of 200-300 families, in

towns and villages all over Lebanon. Israel intended to appeal for international aid to finance the scheme.

Mr. Gravinsky acknowledged Israel was partly motivated by a desire to prevent the camps from again becoming centres of Palestinian nationalism and guerrilla bases.

Mr. Gravinsky's report included various abortive ideas which the minister floated to try to solve the problem.

Mr. Meridor first suggested selling the refugees prefabricated housing at subsidised prices, but none were sold.

He then persuaded the United Nations Works and Relief Agency (UNRWA) to buy tents for the refugees, but the refugees refused to accept them.

In the end, the joint distribution committee, an American Jewish welfare organisation, contributed \$400,000 to provide the refugees with cement and they repaired the damaged dwellings themselves.

Mr. Gravinsky said the Israeli government invested millions of dollars in repairing basic services in southern Lebanon. But he could not give a figure, saying the burden had been divided between a number of different ministries.

## Pakistan sees no quick end to Afghan deadlock

TOKYO (R) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia ul Haq said in an interview published here Tuesday it would take a long time to find a political solution to the Afghanistan issue.

The mass-circulation Mainichi Shimbun quoted Gen. Zia as saying in Rawalpindi Monday the Soviet Union had agreed in the third round of negotiations with Pakistan in Geneva to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan but only with the consent of Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

No timetable for the withdrawal has been put on the negotiating table, Gen. Zia was quoted as saying.

He hoped that a political solution would be achieved through the good offices of a United Nations special envoy. But this would take a long time, he told the Mainichi Shimbun.

In a separate interview with another mass-circulation daily, the Asahi Shimbun, Gen. Zia categorically denied as "a total lie" rumours that Pakistan had carried out a nuclear test.

"Pakistan has no intention of conducting a nuclear test even for peaceful purposes," he was quoted as saying.

Gen. Zia was also quoted as saying elections in Pakistan would not be held in the next two or three years because preparations were

needed to avoid the confusion which had accompanied past polls.

### Soviet view denied

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has denied a Soviet assessment that Islamabad's policy towards Afghanistan is gradually being eroded.

"I don't think it would be true to say that the position of Pakistan has been weakened," Mr. Yaqub Khan said Monday in reply to a recent statement by the Soviet ambassador in Islamabad.

Ambassador Vitaly Smirnov said in a newspaper interview last week that Pakistan's position was already weaker and would "go on weakening day by day" if it did not open direct talks with neighbouring Afghanistan.

But Mr. Yaqub Khan told state-run Pakistan television that "this was not our impression" at United Nations-sponsored indirect talks with Afghanistan in Geneva last month, or since then.

U.N. special envoy Diego Cordovez, acted as an intermediary between the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers at the Geneva talks.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said Pakistan was looking forward to further visits by Mr. Cordovez to Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan later this year.

## Greece to turn rebel in EEC

STRASBOURG (R) — Greece pledged Tuesday to fight for budget reform and a narrowing of regional economic disparities during its six-month leadership of the European Community.

Foreign Minister Ioannis Charamanolis said the 10-nation Community must have extra revenue sources as part of a long-term solution for fostering European unity through economic reforms.

He told the European Parliament that Greece would attach special importance to the Community's regional and social funds in helping to achieve more even development of member states' economies.

Greece took over the rotating presidency of the Council of Ministers last week for the first time.

Paolo Barbi of Italy, the Christian Democrat group leader, said parliament might have to block the Community's 1984 budget in December if the council failed to expand community revenues.

He said the community's entitlement to one per cent of revenues from Value Added Tax (VAT), the European equivalent of sales tax, must be increased if parliament is to consider granting Britain a refund on its 1983 budget contributions.

## BBC's Jewish governor expounds his views vis-a-vis the Middle East

LONDON (Agencies) — Stuart Young who becomes Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Board of Governors in August, has given a special interview to the BBC Arabic Service. He was talking to Sami Haddad for the Arabic Service "World at One" programme broadcast last Wednesday.

Mr. Young who is Jewish and has been a BBC Governor since 1981, underlined the precise role of the 12 members of the Board of Governors, including the chairman, within the corporation. He also explained his own attitude to the problems of the Middle East.

On the specific question of the BBC Board of Governors independence from political control in Britain, Mr. Young emphasised that governors are traditionally appointed for a fixed term — usually five years — which they serve continuously and irrespective of changes of government. The fact that governors recommended by labour prime ministers and conservative prime ministers sit together and do not either appear to disappear as governments come and makes for a "very independent board," said Mr. Young.

On the general role of the BBC Board of Governors as it affects programmes, Mr. Young emphasised that it is the corporation's senior managers — and not the governors or their chairman — who are responsible for the day-by-day running of the BBC. "The

governors only deal with programme policy of specific programmes after transmission," he said. "Day-to-day operation of the corporation is under the control of the director general and the Board of Management."

However, Mr. Young made clear that it is the Board of Governors that appoints the director general and his team. But he added: "As an individual the chairman is not responsible for the appointment of senior staff. He simply has vote in those decisions, the same as any of the other 11 members of the Board of Governors. In no way could a chairman impose his will on the Board."

Asked about his own appointment in the context of his known links with Israel, Mr. Young said: "If I were as misguided to wish to lead the BBC into the Middle East into one direction or another I would be totally unable to do so. But the last thing I would ever wish to do is to try and lead the policy of the BBC into any directions; be they political, racial or economic."

"The most important thing about the corporation is its independence and integrity," he said. "It is respected throughout the world as being the voice of truth and as far as I am concerned, to be the chairman of the BBC is a great responsibility and one must ensure that the total trust that the world has in the corporation is

continued."

On the detailed relationship between BBC programme policy and the governors' role, Mr. Young said: "It is only when programmes have been heard or seen, and complaints come about, that the board would consider the programme... If they felt the programme had been wrong in some respect, then they would speak to management, and the policy as to how programmes in the future should be dealt with would be adjusted... Once again the chairman would not act in isolation. He would not have the power or authority to do so," he added.

As for his own personal background and his feelings about the Middle East conflict, Mr. Young said: "I am very proud that as my religion, I am Jewish. I am very proud that at the present time in the world the Semite people are not at peace. After all Arabs and Jews are cousins and we have lived in peace for thousands of years and I sincerely hope that during our lifetime peace will once again reign over the Middle East."

But he added: "Let me not say anything more. I am a Zionist to the extent that I wish the Jewish people to have a homeland. Simultaneously I am very aware of the rights of the Palestinian Arab and of all Arabs and I sincerely trust that we as people will be able to live in peace in that part of the world."

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

23:00 News Summary  
24:00 News Headlines

**MAIN CHANNEL**

15:30 Koran  
15:35 Cartoons  
16:15 Great Men in History  
16:25 Local Programme  
17:20 Local Programme  
18:15 Religious Programme  
18:40 Magreb Prayers  
18:50 Religious Programme  
19:15 Arabic Series  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:45 Mohammad, the Prophet of God  
21:15 Local Programme  
22:10 Television Magazine  
23:10 News in Arabic  
23:20 Arabic Series  
24:00 Religious Programme

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:30 Comedy  
21:10 Documentary  
22:00 News in English  
22:15 Flamingo Road

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz SW

07:00 Morning Show  
07:30 News Bulletin  
08:00 News Summary  
08:05 Morning Show  
12:00 News Summary  
12:05 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:05 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 News Music  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites  
17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music  
19:00 Newsdesk  
19:30 Date with a Star  
20:00 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:05 Evening Show  
22:00 News Summary

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267  
American Centre - 44371  
American Cultural Library - 44320  
British Council - 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre - 31009  
Goethe Institute - 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203  
Turkish Cultural Centre - 39149  
Spanish Cultural Centre - 39777  
Hays Arts Centre - 665195  
Husseini Youth City - 667181  
Y.W.C.A. - 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. - 662251  
American Municipal Library - 36111  
University of Jordan Library - 843555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan National Galleries: Contains an excellent collection of the masterpieces of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Galleries: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 33250, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:15 Karachi (PIA)  
06:45 Cairo (RJ)  
07:05 Athens (RJ)  
07:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
07:30 Doha (RJ)  
07:45 Kuwait (RJ)  
08:15 Beirut (RJ)  
08:25 Muscat, Abu Dhabi (GA)  
10:00 Muscat, Bahrain (KLM)  
11:00 London (BA)  
12:35 Cairo (RJ)  
14:40 Kuwait (KAC)  
14:50 Bucharest (Taron)  
15:30 Jeddah (Saudia)  
15:35 London (BA)  
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)  
16:30 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
17:15 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
18:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
19:25 Frankfurt (LH)  
19:55 Cairo (EA)  
20:15 Beirut (MEA)  
20:25 Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SR)  
22:30 Damascus (RJ)  
22:35 Cairo (EA)  
00:30 Cairo (EA)  
00:30 Cairo (RJ)  
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)  
02:30 Belgrade (Yugoslav Air)

### PRAYER TIMES

02:35 Imzak  
02:55 Fajr  
04:30 Sunrise  
11:41 Dhuhr  
15:27 Asr  
18:29 Maghrib  
19:25 Isha

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance - 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police - 199  
Blood bank - 75111  
Civil Defence rescue - 66111  
Fire headquarters - 22090-3  
Police rescue - 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters - 39141  
Traffic police - 36390-2  
Electric Power Co. - 36381-2  
Municipal water service - 36381-2  
Queen Alia Int. Airport - (08) 33255

### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre - 813813-32  
Khaldun Medical Centre - 44281-4  
Al-Khalil Maternity, J. Amman - 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity - 42362  
Al-Ahli, Amman - 66417-4  
Palestine, Shmeisani - 66417-4  
Shmeisani Hospital - 669131-7  
University Hospital - 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein - 667158  
Al-Musharraf Hospital - 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abdali - 664654  
Al-Ahli, Abdali - 664654  
Italian, Al-Muhajir - 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh - 75111  
Army, Marka - 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Wa'il Kharrabi - 675033/665917.

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Apple (American) - 300 / 450  
Apple (Double Red) - 150 / 120  
Apple (Golden) - 150 / 120  
Apple (local) - 180 / 150  
Apple (Sourken) - 150 / 120  
Apricot - 300 / 350  
Banana - 270 / 200  
Banana (Mukammal) - 230 / 200  
Beans - 350 / 300  
Carrot - 100 / 70  
Cauliflower (white) - 120 / 80  
Chick peas (green) - 90 / 70  
Chick peas (brown) - 150 / 120  
Cucumber (large) - 80 / 50  
Cucumber (small) - 150 / 100  
Eggplant (large) - 150 / 120  
Eggplant (small) - 150 / 100  
Garlic - 300 / 250  
Grapefruit - 150 / 100  
Grape leaves - 360 / 300  
Lemon - 330 / 250  
Marrow (large) - 80 / 50  
Marrow (small) - 140 / 100  
Mellow - 90 / 70  
Melon - 120 / 80  
Onion (day) - 110 / 80  
Onion (green) - 200 / 150  
Olive - 440 / 350  
Oranges - 200 / 150

## NEWS

### Sources deny site deaths report

AMMAN (J.T.) — Contrary to reports in the local Arabic press, there were no fatalities resulting from the fight at the Abu Nuseir construction site Sunday, an informed source said here Tuesday. The source went on to say that 23 Arab and Thai workers were injured in the brawl after tensions between the two groups had mounted over the previous two days. The workers are employed by Chinese and French construction firms who are building the Abu Nuseir housing estate for use by Jordanian civil servants. A Public Security Department spokesman said that the injured workers were taken to hospital for treatment and that some of them have already been discharged. The police are currently investigating the cause of the outbreak of violence. The source denied a local Arabic press report that said that five people were killed in the fight. It also denied that any Jordanians were involved. Nearly 2,000 workers are employed at the construction site in the building of 6,500 housing units.



CARVED OUT OF THE STONE: The new government - built 82 roomed Petra Hotel which will open for business on Aug. 1 near the site of the ancient Nabatean city.

### Qasem briefs U.N. team on effects of Israeli canal

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Israeli plan for linking the Mediterranean and Dead seas would harm Jordan's economic, agricultural, demographic and geographic interests, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said Monday.

In a meeting with a United Nations fact-finding mission now in Jordan to investigate the possible damages that may be caused by the projected canal, Mr. Qasem explained that the project is part of Israel's nuclear strategy involving the use of the canal's water in cooling Israeli nuclear reactors. Israel has not signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and refuses to allow observers from the International Atomic Energy Agency to visit its nuclear reactors. Mr. Qasem pointed out. Furthermore, Israel is seeking to be the only nuclear power in the area and has threatened to destroy all nuclear reactors built in Arab or Islamic countries, the foreign

minister told the United Nations team.

"The canal plan is part of the water war which Israel has launched against the Arab Nation. It began by diverting the Jordan River in the mid-sixties, and has since moved to control the water resources of the West Bank," he said.

Explaining the political implications of the plan and its violation of the most straight forward principles of international law, Mr. Qasem said the passage of the canal from the occupied Gaza Strip to the Jericho area in the occupied West Bank is a clear indication that Israel does not intend to withdraw from the occupied

Arab territories and is treating these territories as if they are part of Israel. "Jordan will not stand with its hands folded vis-a-vis this aggressive Israeli action especially as it could cause irreparable damage to Jordan both economically, politically and geographically," the foreign minister said.

Members of the team will leave Amman for New York Wednesday to submit a report on the results of their visits to the United Nations.

Israel had refused to receive the members of the team or cooperate with them as part of its policy to reject United Nations resolutions and resolutions adopted by other international bodies.

During its visit to Jordan, the committee met a number of officials and visited the various places which would be harmed by the implementation of the canal.



Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Tuesday briefs a United Nations team on the likely effects of the proposed Israeli Med-Dead Canal (Petra photo)

### Noor tours U. of J. hospital units

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visited the University of Jordan hospital and inspected the progress of work there. Queen Noor was briefed by hospital Director Rizaq Al Rashdan on the medical services which the hospital extends to its patients as well as its education and training facilities used to develop the standards of manpower in

the medical sciences. Dr. Rashdan said the 550-bed hospital in specialised in many medical fields, has 60 specialists, 100 resident doctors, 60 house doctors, 256 nurses, and 220 paramedics. Queen Noor toured the hospital's units and was shown several wards, including the children's, heart, the dialysis, and the emergency wards, plus the intensive

care unit. The Queen expressed her satisfaction with the standard of medical services and cleanliness at the hospital. The Queen was accompanied on the visit by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine Abdul Wahhab Al Borolosi, and a number of doctors at the hospital.



Her Majesty Queen Noor visits the children's ward during her tour of the University of Jordan hospital Tuesday (Petra photo)

### Tal urges an end to 2-shift schools

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal said Tuesday that the successful experiment carried out by the Amman Governorate education department to reduce the numbers of two-shift schools has reduced these schools by 80 per cent. This experiment, Dr. Tal said, should be studied carefully by all departments with a view to being applied throughout the country.

He then went on to say that the ministry will hold three educational conferences in the near future to provide a platform for educators to exchange views, experiences and expertise with the aim of developing education in the

country. Dr. Tal was speaking at a meeting attended by Education Ministry Secretary-General Abdul Laif Arabiyat, the governorate directors of education and other education officials which he chaired. He said that the first conference will be for the directors of education, the second will be directed at education supervisors, while the third will be for school principals.

Dr. Tal asserted the need to publicise all teaching staff vacancies in order to make up the existing shortage and meet the demands of an expanding school sector before the next session begins.

### Obaidi returns after U.N., A. League talks in Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Mahdi Al Obaidi returned to Amman Sunday evening after a several-day visit to Tunis. During the trip he participated in the first meeting between the Arab League and its organisations, and the United Nations General Secretariat and U.N.

specialist agencies. Mr. Obaidi said he also held several meetings with Tunisian and Arab League officials. He added that coordination between the general secretariats of CAEU and the Arab League General Secretariat was prominent among the issues tackled in these meetings.

### Badia police seize large narcotics haul

AMMAN (Petra) — The anti-narcotics department and the Badia police patrols last week seized half a tonne of hashish and 638,000 tablets, a spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said Tuesday.

The spokesman said that the department received information to the effect that large quantities of narcotics were being stored in the eastern desert of the country.

On the strength of this information, the department in coordination with the Badia police, intensified their patrols in the area and kept certain parts of it under constant surveillance.

As a result, early this week one of the patrols seized the consignment of tablets which was hidden on the border between Jordan and a neighbouring Arab country, the spokesman said.

Two days later, a patrol cha-

llenged two people riding two camels at night, but they fled after seeing the patrol in the direction of the neighbouring Arab state.

This prompted the inspection of the area where the hashish haul was found, the spokesman concluded.



The pile of hashish and pills seized by the Badia desert police after a prolonged period of surveillance on the Kingdom's eastern borders (Petra photo)

## Street hawks nostalgic for the good old days back in King Talal Street

By Salameh Nehmat  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Everybody seems happy about the translocation of street vendors from King Talal Street to an ex-junkyard in the Saqf-Al Seil area, downtown Amman, except the vendors themselves.

The municipality of Amman recently decided that it was necessary to remove the vendors from King Talal Street in order to reduce congestion, and according to one police officer the vendors

were not only obstructing pedestrians on the sidewalks, but also causing clashes with shop owners in that most crowded of all the capital's streets.

#### Shopkeepers unfriendly

According to the police the shopowners never liked seeing the vendors with their vast array of cheap goods — clothes, cassettes, wristwatches — clamouring for buyers right in front of their shops. They were consequently less than friendly and this, it seems, inevitably led to clashes.

But, according to the vendors, the police often "overdid it" carrying out the law. The vendors had two reasons for opting to remain in King Talal Street, despite all the alleged harassment. First, in summer they were protected from the heat by the shade of shoulder-to-shoulder buildings along both sides of the street; in winter, this shade also protected them from the rain. Second, business was better.

#### Space without shelter

The new place is a large, open

space without any shelter. It looks nice from a distance, with piles of multi-coloured clothes everywhere. It is a good distance away from traffic, both motor and pedestrian. But the former pavement hawks are most unhappy when they look back nostalgically to the good old days in King Talal Street.

In their new location in Saqf-Al Seil, the vendors are in a restricted and limited area, a flight of stairs, down to the mass number of vendors with their make-shift shop, no trees or tall buildings around for shade under the summer sun. Every vendor has sort of occupied a particular area there, that no one can take, and you always find the same vendor, in the same spot every day.

#### Street-wise men

Street vendors are found in many countries in the world. They are a breed of street-wise men, hardened by the trade. In Amman they have become a part of the daily life, with their own colours and sounds, signals and language, a seemingly permanent feature of downtown Amman, all the more interesting because it is made of such impermanent stuff.

Every street vendor has his own way of handling potential customers. Some of them will notice your interest in a certain item, so they would approach you and ask you if you need anything. The more passive type might wait till the potential customer shows a real interest. And there is also the overindustrial kind that keeps calling on all passers-by in a variety of ways.

ity of ways.

#### Secret sources

Vendors are generally very reluctant to tell you where they buy their bales of goods from, for fear you might compete with them. For these vendors, selling second hand clothes is their life: some of them were at it since they were kids — and they can't afford to lose this full time occupation.

The Amman vendors usually import their bales of garments and other goods from the U.S.; sometimes from some European countries. Prices for each bale vary from JD 10 to 50. One vendor told the Jordan Times that he bought a bale for JD 40 five days ago, and that up till now he has not sold more stuff than JD 11 — while in King Talal Street, he claims that he used to sell such a bale in one day with a 100 per cent profit.

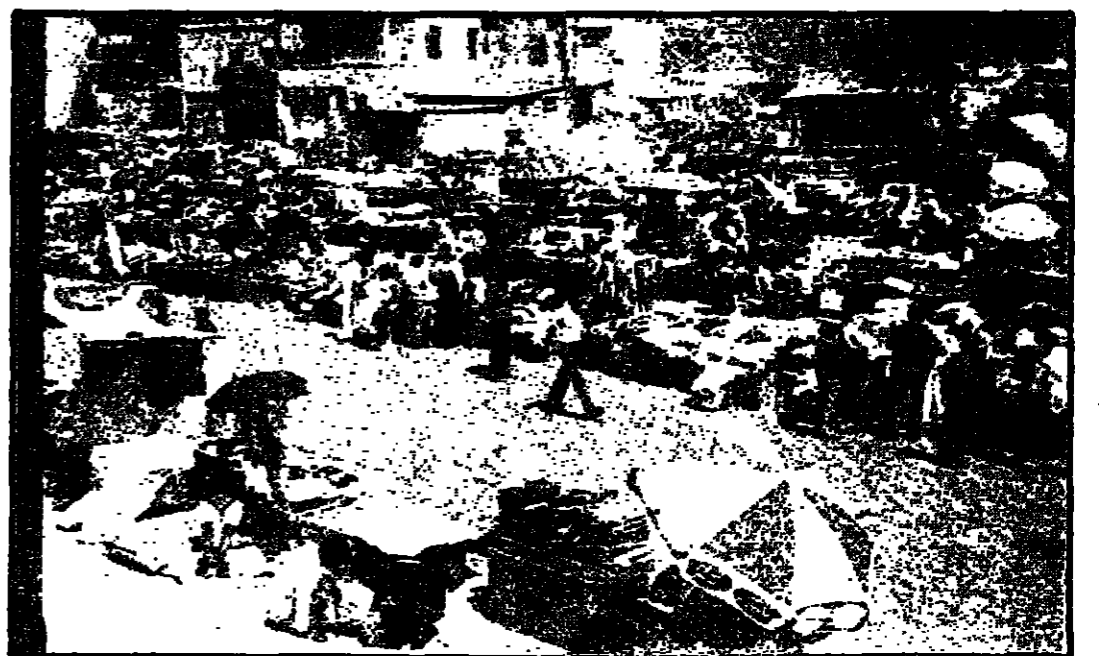
#### Better for business

Business was better in King Talal Street because every passer-by — and there were thousands every day — was a potential customer. Their "market" was everywhere, which is one reason why the police decide it shouldn't be there. The vendors had the freedom to roam.

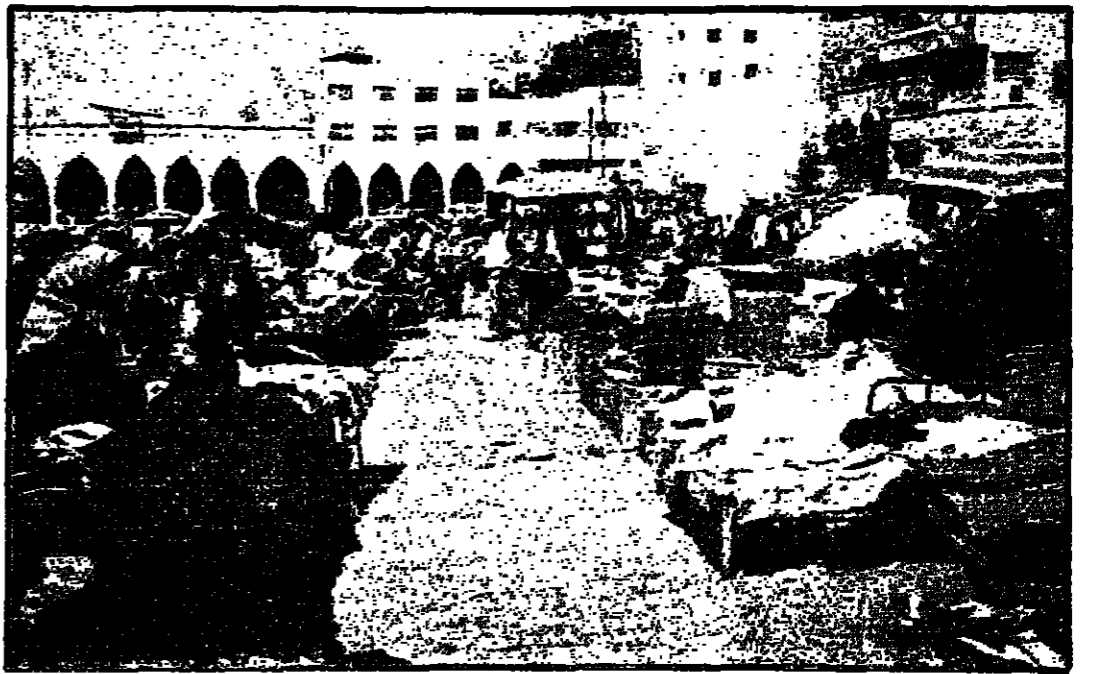
The decision taken by the municipality to remove vendors to their new location, seemed to have had little effect on the congestion in King Talal Street, the oldest street in Amman is still crowded, and the noise of vehicles is deafening. But you still notice right away, the street hawks are missing.



An old street vendor uses an umbrella as a shield from the sun, emphasising one of the problems of the uncovered market (Photo Salameh Nehmat)



Two scenes of the old junkyard in the Saqf-Al Seil area, downtown Amman which is now being used as a market for street vendors (Photo Salameh Nehmat)



**Jordan Times**

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Sundays.  
 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
 Jordan Times advertising department.

## A lack of will

WHEN THE Israelis were bombarding Beirut a year ago in front of the television cameras of the world, the ten nations which make up the European Community made a small gesture of disapproval. They suspended an agreement which was to give Israel a privileged trading relationship with the Community. Last month, without explanation or any prolonged discussion, they reversed this decision — despite the fact that Israeli troops remain in occupation of half of Lebanon and despite the intensification of Israel's policy of colonisation in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. No protest was heard from the Arab World about a decision which makes nonsense of Europe's professed support for Palestinian rights.

In the days when the Arabs were powerless, they used to protest vigorously at the West's disregard for their just claims and aspirations. They cried out to the world at the injustice of the Balfour Declaration, at the exploitation by Western oil companies of the Arabs' one resource, at the sins of imperialism and the survival of Western colonial regimes in North Africa and southern Arabia, at the Anglo-French aggression against Egypt over Suez. For years now the Arab World as a whole has possessed the power which it then lacked: power which grew steadily through the 1950s and '60s and which was briefly exercised in the wake of the October war in 1973, when for a moment it seemed that the old dream of Arab unity was taking on substance. Since then, as the threat of a militant and expanding Israel has increased, the voice of the Arabs has grown progressively weaker. Although Israel is more dependent than ever on Western support — and not just the enormous military and economic assistance it receives from the United States, but the unobtrusive commercial and political cooperation of America's European partners — there has been no indication that the Arabs intend to use their power to influence events in the Middle East.

That they could do so is beyond question. The governments of Western Europe and to a lesser extent of the United States are vulnerable in half a dozen ways to pressure from the Arab World. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund depend increasingly on deposits from Arab governments. The industries of Europe and America, faced with recession and unemployment, look with eagerness to the Middle East as one of the few expanding markets in the world. Arab oil still fuels a substantial proportion of the vast transport industry without which commercial activity in the West would be even more circumscribed. It is true that it would no longer be as easy as it once was for the Arabs to use the levers which are at their disposal. It would involve sacrifices. But this is not the heart of the problem. The real problem — it seems — is that they lack the will.

Instead of the world sees — with relief or with consternation, according to the point of view of the observer — the resources of the Arab World dissipated in a variety of internal feuds and external adventures as embarrassing to the Arabs themselves as they are distressing to their friends.

The most vivid symbol of this disunity in the Arab World is the present conflict within the PLO. As with the other conflicts which divide the Arabs, those who now confront each other seem to have forgotten their original purpose: the salvation of Palestine. While Israel continues to oppress the Palestinians, to take away their land, to harass and imprison and deport them and to trample on their rights, every gesture of support or even tolerance for Israel from outside ought to be instantly penalised. If the Arabs continue to argue and even fight each other instead of fighting their enemies — with all the weapons at their command — the world will not take them seriously. And the verdict of history on them will be a harsh one.

— Middle East International, London

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: India's brave initiative

INDIA, a leading non-aligned nation is now trying its hand at solving inter-Arab issues now that Saudi Arabian and Algerian mediation efforts have faltered. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has dispatched a special envoy to meet President Assad of Syria to try to heal the rift among the Palestinian groups as well as to mend Palestinian-Syrian fences.

This Indian initiative deserves to be applauded because India, despite its numerous internal and external problems, found the time for such a mediation rather than being prepared simply to stand by and watch the growing conflict. However, the current developments do not encourage optimism despite an agreement among the antagonists to a ceasefire. Firstly it has been repeatedly violated while secondly the Fatah rebel leader has announced that reports of such an agreement was not true in the first place. This statement aims to do one of two things: Either deceive the Arab masses with contradictory statements; or to enable the rebels to pursue the fight. In such circumstances, one cannot realistically predict a successful outcome to the Indian mediation which will most probably meet the same fate as that of the Algerians and the Saudis.

A failure of the Indian mediation would have serious repercussions on the whole Arab image amongst the non-aligned nations. Its success is then really a test of the extent of Arab resolve to settle their problems sensibly and objectively, and it is hoped that, despite the odds, it will prevail.

### Al Dustour: Israeli Arabs more vulnerable

WE ENDORSE all efforts aimed at ending the dispute in Fateh's ranks because this dispute, if allowed to continue, is bound to have far-reaching consequences on the whole Arab region. Any disagreement among the PLO groups is bound to spill over to the occupied Arab territories where the steadfastness of our people will be placed in jeopardy.

Over the past years Israel has made every possible attempt to drive the Arab people under its rule towards total despair in a bid to expel them from their land thus obliterating the Arab character of Palestine. Whoever follows closely Israel's reaction to the events in the Bekaa can not fail to realise that the Zionist state is continually exploiting them for the benefit of its annexationist plans. Any fighting among the comrades in arms is bound to affect the solidarity of the Arab people in the occupied lands, and precipitate further Israeli repressive measures against them.

No doubt the Arab people there attach great hopes to the PLO, and any blow directed at the organisation will inevitably present to Israel even further chances of implementing its plans against the Arab population and their land. The success of Arab mediators in solving internal PLO dispute and mending Syrian-Palestinian relations means extending support for the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli occupation and enhancing their hopes for the future.

## Salvadorean Civil Defence trained to kill guerrillas

By Robert Block  
 Reuter

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador — Jammed together on benches in a garrison mess hall, 37 men listened attentively to a military instructor lecture on how to kill leftist guerrillas and respect human rights.

The men were learning to be leaders of El Salvador's Civil Defence in the east central San Vicente province, where the government recently launched a civic action programme patterned on the United States campaign to win the "hearts and minds" of the rural population in the Vietnam war.

Designed with the help of U.S. military advisers working with the U.S.-backed Salvadorean army, the programme hopes to break the stalemate in a brutal civil war which has claimed at least 42,000 lives over the past three and a half years.

Officially termed "operation well-being for San Vicente", the programme was launched early in June together with a major military offensive against guerrillas in the central province of San Vicente.

Salvadorean officers say the training of Civil Defence units is critical for the success of the civic-military drive.

Officers training Civil Defence teams like the one in San Vicente face the uphill task of changing the image of previous civil defence organisations, widely feared for their brutality, disregard for human rights and corruption.

Aged between 16 and 65, the

trainees here — many of them unshaven and with portbellies straining their uniforms — do not conform to everyone's idea of a disciplined force of law and order. But according to their instructors, they make up in enthusiasm what they lack in appearance.

"The respect for human rights and the protection of our people are the reasons for our existence," said a message scrawled on the blackboard of the makeshift classroom. It was drummed home during lessons as well.

"Garcia," shouted Lieutenant Julio Armando Martinez, one of the group's instructors. "Front, centre."

Rafael Orlando Garcia, aged 16, dashed to the front of the classroom to stand next to his instructor. "Why are you here?" Lt. Armando asked. "To defend and protect our people and their rights," Garcia yelled. The protection of the people involves training in how to react to guerrilla attacks, basic military strategy, weapons handling, map-reading and first aid.

"As the army moves through various areas (in the military part of the campaign), they have to leave behind a viable civil defence," said a U.S. official involved in the programme. "It should be able to put up initial resistance and hold any guerrilla attack at least until the troops arrive."

Salvador's previous attempts at civil defence and paramilitary groups have met with limited success.

In the 1960s, a succession of military governments built up a paramilitary organisation called The Nationalist Democratic Organisation (ORDEN) which by the

early 70s extended to virtually every village in El Salvador.

The group was associated with corruption, abuse of authority and brutality. Eventually, ORDEN spawned the right-wing death squads whose excesses contributed to increased support for the guerrillas. ORDEN was disbanded in 1979.

Col. Rinaldo Golcher, director of the military side of the present programme, agreed that in the past civil defence units had abused their authority.

But he said the units now being established would be different. "That is what the training is all about," he said.

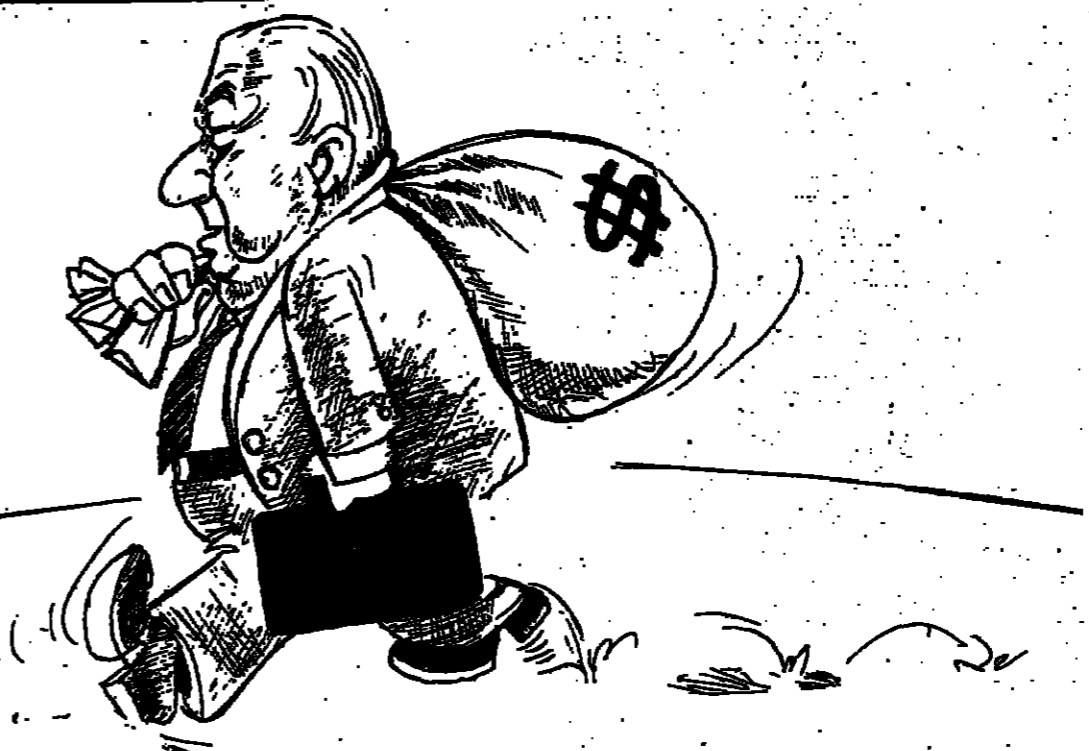
He said the 37 future civil defenders being trained at the San Vicente barracks had all been selected by their own communities, in contrast to previous practice under which local commanders picked the men.

Despite the classroom emphasis on human rights, members of the group said their main concern was defending their towns against guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), the umbrella organisation for the five commando groups fighting the army.

For Rafael Marmol, a 65-year-old former army sergeant, the best part of the course was instruction on how to use the German-made G-3 assault rifle issued to the group.

"When I get back, I will tell other Civil Defence members what I learned here about fighting and killing the subversives," he said. "So my comrades will have better information and will lose their fear and we will defend our village."

Middle East



Rabah

## Irish concerned over possible return of death penalty

By Colin McIntyre  
 Reuter

DUBLIN — Ireland is gravely concerned over the possible return of capital punishment in Britain. Government officials say it would almost certainly increase sectarian violence in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Foreign Ministry officials recall the 1981 hunger strikes by Irish nationalist guerrillas in Northern Ireland and point to the particular effect death has on the Irish consciousness.

One Irish newspaper editorial said that Irish guerrillas sentenced to death by a British court would automatically become martyrs to their cause.

Dublin has told London through diplomatic channels that it believes restoring the death penalty could seriously disturb Northern Ireland's situation and Anglo-Irish relations.

Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry is expected to underline the point when he visits London this month.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, returned by a landslide election victory on June 9, has agreed to let the British parliament decide whether to restore hanging, abolished in 1965, for certain murders, including terrorist murder.

Mrs. Thatcher herself is known to want the death penalty back as a deterrent and a recent newspaper survey showed parliament was only eight votes short of a majority in favour of it.

In Ireland the death penalty is still technically in force for killing policemen, prison officers or vis-

iting heads of state but in practice it is no longer carried out. The last execution was in 1954.

Three policemen have been slain in the past three or four years but the killers got death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Ireland's view, which it says is backed by Irish history, is that capital punishment, far from stopping violence that has claimed over 2,300 lives in 13 years in Northern Ireland, would almost certainly increase it.

"Death has a big effect in Ireland, one that is not always understood in Britain," a Foreign Ministry official said. Other officials say the 1981 hunger strikes, in which 10 people fasted to death in a Northern Irish prison, rallied support for the Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrilla organisation just as it appeared to be waning.

It also helped the popularity of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. In the latest elections, Sinn Fein increased its share of the vote by 60 per cent and won a seat in the British parliament, though it has not taken it.

Expressing the Irish view, the daily Independent newspaper said: "Any terrorist condemned to death by a British court would be automatically conferred with the status of martyrdom... the resultant campaign would be enormously more vociferous and certainly more effective than the hunger strike demonstrations." Irish figures suggest more than 300 people are serving life sentences for murder in Northern Ireland at present. While mainland

Britain abolished the death penalty in 1965, it was retained in Northern Ireland for the murder of policemen, soldiers, or prison officers until it was lifted in 1973.

A few months previously the government repealed the last person sentenced to die in Northern Ireland — a member of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defence Association convicted of murdering a policeman.

The last person hanged in Northern Ireland was in 1961 for common murder. The last IRA man executed in the province was Tom Williams, sentenced for killing a policeman in 1942.

Prospects of a return to hanging have already brought opposition from legal circles. Belfast solicitor Pascal O'Hare, a councillor for the moderate nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party said he was opposed to capital punishment, adding that 20-25 years in prison was sufficient penalty to extract from anyone.

The present no-jury courts because of a risk of intimidation of juries could not properly deal with cases in which life might be at stake, he said.

Another problem was the controversial practice in Northern Ireland of using informers to testify against former paramilitary colleagues in exchange for immunity from prosecution.

The Vice-Chairman of the Northern Ireland Bar Council, Michael Nicholson, said the creation of martyrs by their execution could lead to easier recruitment for the paramilitary organisations.

"As the hunger strike showed, death is no deterrent to the fanatical terrorist," he said.

## Argentine judge keen on practising democracy

By Gilles Trequesser  
 Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — A young Argentine federal judge who recently ordered the arrest of former Navy Commander Emilio Massera appears to have started an explosive test case for Argentina's planned return to democracy.

Judge Oscar Salvi, 33, became the talk of the town when he detained Mr. Massera last month in connection with the disappearance and presumed murder of a businessman in 1977.

Self-made businessman Fernando Branca was one of many people with links to the military who was reported missing at the time of the armed forces' "dirty war" against left-wing guerrillas, when human rights groups say up to 30,000 people disappeared.

Mr. Massera, a 57-year-old retired admiral and former member of the three-man ruling junta that toppled former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron in

March 1976, is being held at the San Fernando Navy Base on the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

He is the most senior military man to be arraigned by a civilian court in recent times. His detention on charges of obstructing justice by blocking a court probe into Branca's disappearance was a bombshell in this military-ruled country.

The press was quick to turn "the fearless young judge" into a symbol of an independent justice worthy of democracy, to which the country is scheduled to return early next year.

The armed forces, at loggerheads since their ill-fated Falklands (Malvinas) war with Britain last year, have noticeably refrained from commenting on the case, but navy sources see it as part of a campaign to harm the navy's image.

For the past two weeks Argentina has been rife with rumours of a possible coup attempt by har-

dliners to quash court probes into several cases involving high-ranking officers.

As human rights groups press for investigations into the fate of the "disappeared," military sources say there is concern among younger officers that an elected government may bring them to trial for their role in the former anti-guerrilla drive.

In a 24-page ruling Mr. Salvi charged Mr. Massera with withholding or destroying key evidence on the disappearance of Mr. Branca. The investigation revealed "Massera's mendacity regarding his relationship with Branca," Mr. Salvi said.

Echoing the man-in-the-street's suspicion of political overtones in the affair, influential columnist Jesus Iglesias Rouco wrote that Mr. Salvi enjoyed the support of air force intelligence officers.

Mr. Salvi humorously dismissed the rumours and was quoted by

friends as saying his only link with the air force was to have been engaged to a stewardess.

Witnesses in the case have testified that Mr. Branca, then 38, disappeared on April 28, 1977, after telling associates he was going sailing with Mr. Massera on the admiral's yacht.

One witness said a forged signature was used to sell \$1.5 million worth of Mr. Branca's property after he disappeared.

Analysts say the case exemplifies the nature of Argentine society, where conspiracy and mafia-type deeds are commonplace.

"We have had in this country a parallel government... which resorted to methods of the mafia," said nationalist politician Guillermo Patricia Kelly, a frequent denouncer of alleged government wrongdoings.

Mr. Kelly has publicly linked Mr. Massera with the illegal and secret P-2 (Propaganda Duo).

Masonic Lodge in Italy, which served to connect senior politicians with extreme right groups, and whose exposure gravely embarrassed the Italian establishment.

One independent English-language newspaper welcomed Mr. Salvi's move, saying: "The mere fact that a judge has done his duty and ordered the arrest of one of the most powerful men in the country is an extremely healthy sign."

Apparently not everyone agrees. Mr. Salvi has received death threats. "Drop it or you are going to turn up floating down the river," is the usual warning from anonymous telephone callers.

His predecessor, Pedro Narvaiz, from whom he inherited the Branca case last February, fled into exile in Brazil after receiving death threats. But Mr. Salvi is unimpressed and intends to press on with the charges against Mr. Massera, informed court sources said.

Mr. Salvi, an articulate university teacher, refuses to give interviews, but the sources quoted him as telling friends: "I am not afraid. I have to do something so that the Argentine people keep on having faith in us (the judicial branch)."

Mr. Massera's lawyer has appealed against Mr. Salvi's decision and a high court is expected to give a ruling by mid-July. Mr. Massera could face up to six years' imprisonment if found guilty.

Since his retirement in 1978, Mr. Massera was reported to have had talks with Mrs. Peron, living in exile in Madrid. Political experts here said he was seeking to put together a right-wing alliance ahead of elections promised for Oct. 30.

The ultimate goal was to ensure that an amnesty being drawn up by the armed forces would prevent any full-scale inquiry into the "dirty war" against left-wing guerrillas in the late 1970s.

## S. Korea seeks normalisation with USSR and China

By Granville Watts  
 Reuter

SEOUL — South Korea has launched a diplomatic campaign to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China.

This is part of a drive by the government of President Chun Doo Hwan to persuade its ideological rivals, including the Soviet Union, to send delegates to the international conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) here in October.

Western diplomatic sources said there were already firm indications that Poland would attend. Korean officials said they have had a favourable response from other Communist capitals through a third party.

Moscow and Peking, which recognise North Korea along with all Communist bloc countries, have

no diplomatic relations with Seoul despite South Korea's hopes of enhancing ties with all Communist nations.

"The greatest task facing our diplomacy is to realise the northward policy to normalise relations with the Soviet Union and China," Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk told the National Defence College here.

Mr. Lee, former ambassador to India, said establishing friendly relations with the Communist superpowers was "necessary to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula."

Mr. Lee virtually acknowledged for the first time that South Korea recognised its northern neighbour as a state.

North and South have remained implacable foes since North Korean forces invaded the South in the three-year Korean war which

ended in 1953 with an uneasy ceasefire.

Mr. Lee said, however: "It is a hard fact that there exist two states on the Korean peninsula."

Lee Chang-Choon, a senior foreign office official, told a Reuters: "Mr. Lee's statement reflects the government's new resolve and realistic view on improving relations with the Soviet Union and China."

"It is true that previous government had expressed willingness for better relations with Communist countries since 1973. But this is the first time that the government referred to the Soviet Union and China by name in restating the willingness."

Mr. Lee said President Chun was undertaking a positive diplomatic drive himself. He visited Africa and Canada last year, and according to informed sources

plans a visit to India in the near future.

Until now both Koreas have rejected each other's statehood and Pyongyang has consistently spurned Seoul's proposal for simultaneous entry of both states to the United Nations.

Pyeongyang has denounced the so-called "two Koreas" policy as designed to perpetuate the division of the peninsula — the traditional bridge or invasion route between China and Japan.

The northern government of Kim Il-Sung, who has ruled since 1945, has consistently rejected the so-called "cross recognition" jointly proposed by the United States and South Korea.

Under this plan, the Soviet Union and China would recognise the South. The U.S. and Japan, both friends of Seoul, would recognise the North.

The North, which is jealous of further recognition being accorded to the South, has been charged by Seoul with trying to sabotage the forthcoming IPU meeting.

In April the Finnish government expelled the North Korean ambassador to Helsinki after he was alleged to have tried to bribe a prominent Finnish member of the IPU to oppose the Union's decision to hold its autumn meeting in Seoul.

The IPU dismissed protests from Socialist countries and upheld its decision to hold the conference in South Korea.

Moscow and Peking have avoided direct contact with the Seoul government in the past, but the hijacking to South Korea of a Chinese airliner in May led to the first official talks here between China and Seoul.

The North was said to be angry over the development. Two weeks later Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian flew to Pyongyang, apparently to reassure the North Koreans that the hijack talks did not amount to a change in Peking's policy towards Seoul.

After the hijacked airliner was returned to China with its passengers and crew, Liu Yuanfan, deputy director of China's airline, thanked South Koreans for their hospitality.

"I am very grateful to the Korean government and people for the good cooperation they have provided us since the hijacking," Mr. Liu said.

A high Korean official commented: "I think they were surprised at the successful low-key negotiations, and we were also surprised when they sent their officials."

# Switzerland: Where the world meets

By Elia Nasrallah  
Special to the Jordan Times

When you read or hear about Switzerland, you probably think immediately of watches, banks, cheese and chocolate. But if you have never been to Switzerland on a visit, at least, you do not know what you are missing. For Switzerland is the second most beautiful country in the world — after your own — as the Swiss say.

Switzerland not only offers an attractive climate and scenery but will perhaps also surprise visitors interested in political and cultural life with a whole range of unique features ranging from the charming to the amazing.

Switzerland, situated in the heart of Europe, offers many advantages as a vacation destination: The snowy peaks of the Alps, the palm trees of the Ticino, the vast central lowland, the tranquil meadows of the Jura, quaint towns, a temperate climate, an open-minded and hospitable population, four different languages and cultures, and above all political stability and security for all. At least these are my impressions of Switzerland, and I am sure of those of so many people encountered during my trip to that pleasant country.

## Europe's oldest republic

Switzerland, one of our planet's tiniest countries — 6.3 million people — is Europe's oldest republic. It wields power and influence far beyond its size. A country with practically no natural resources — no oil, no coal, no gold, no uranium — Switzerland nevertheless became the richest nation on earth by 1978. Beneath Switzerland's snow-capped charm ticks a nation of unmatched efficiency. The Swiss Confederation is a tranquil refuge where sense and sanity rule. No place works so well, and no people work so hard. The country has achieved great success and now boasts the world's hardest currency — the Swiss franc — and one of the world's lowest inflation rates.

Any visitor will discover that Switzerland is probably the safest, smoothest-running nation on earth. It remains a democracy that abhors high spending. Swiss hotels and restaurants, like Swiss watches, have become hallmarks of excellence. Every mountain base seems boldly punctuated by a tunnel, every peak reached by a fun-

icular or cog railway, while 3,104 miles of on-time railways link isolated towns.

A letter posted overnight reaches almost any destination within Switzerland first thing next morning. The country's telephones and plumbing work perfectly and a visitor is astounded at the cleanliness and trimness of the country. Ever since Switzerland acquired its present borders in 1815, the Swiss have worked hard to safeguard the neutrality of their nation.

However, the Confederation has a well-equipped citizens' army of 650,000 men supported by 400 war planes. While other countries fought, the Swiss worked, educated themselves and prospered, turning their homeland into one of the most highly industrialised and technologically advanced nations on earth.

The people are diligent, sensible, earnest, responsible and cautious, but also generous and gentle. The Confederation's stability has helped turn the country into one of the world's greatest financial centres.

Switzerland's 11,641 independent banks, with deposits worth thousands of millions are famous for their efficiency. Zurich's stock market is one of the world's busiest, and its gold and precious-metals market has no rival.

Nothing could be more typical of Switzerland's individuality than its division into 23 sovereign Cantons, each with its own history. Visitors are particularly impressed by the co-existence of four cultures which are primarily distinguished by their languages. These are: German, French, Italian and Romansch, which have the official status of national languages.

For a visitor who can speak English only, Switzerland has prepared an army of English-speaking tourist guides, hotel receptionists, bus and car drivers down to porters at all airports, railway stations and all sports and cultural centres and restaurants.

Foreign shoppers will be amazed at the variety of products displayed at the stores and supermarkets and also at the different languages — including English — which the Swiss use. This linguistic variety is clearly one of the salient features of Swiss hospitality and equally clearly it can make a vital contribution to the cause of understanding among the peoples of the world.

## Plans for a visit

So, feel safe and happy if you want to visit Switzerland — the land which welcomes visitors in a tradition of hospitality that has attracted tourists to come back again and again. Being a country of fascinating contrasts, Switzerland offers a changing array of life styles, customs and scenery that you will discover as truly unequalled anywhere in the world.

If you are planning for a holiday this year or the next you will be well advised to have your priorities right. As a citizen from the Middle East region, you will find that money you spend on a week's stay in Switzerland is well worth it.

In the field of sports you will be amazed at the numerous places where one can exercise a favourite hobby or sport and you will be equally surprised at the variety of sports and winter and summer games available there. The numerous lakes offer you the opportunity for yachting, water skiing, swimming and sailing. The snow-covered mountains and the Alps offer you the chance of skiing — perhaps better than any where else in the world.

Other sports include tennis, golf, clay pigeon shooting, horse racing, walking, mountain climbing and also fishing. All holiday centres in the mountains and the Alps have heated swimming pools and health spas with their mineral water and its therapeutic effects on your health. The services are excellent and the qualified guides and skilful sports instructors are at your disposal.

## Climate

A Jordanian visitor to Switzerland, especially to the country's southern regions, will be impressed by the weather conditions which are very convenient.

Temperatures are without extremes of hot and cold. In the cities, the summer temperatures seldom rise above 30° C and the humidity is low. Clear air and lack of wind in high Alpine regions make sunbathing possible even in winter. The southern parts of Switzerland have sub-tropical vegetation and a year-round mild climate. A visitor will find the mountains and woods cool and inviting in summer, but in winter it is a white country where all sorts of sports are available for people of all ages.

## Leisure activities

On a visitor to Switzerland's

major cities and towns one can spend some time at the museums, art galleries, operas, concert halls, cinemas, bars, night clubs, cabarets, casinos and discotheques — all contributing to every varied night life in this beautiful country.

Large cities like Zurich and Geneva are really a shopper's paradise. They have jewellery shops, the most elegant, exclusive fashionwear, delicious confectionery, embroidery, textiles, with numerous boutiques and antique shops. Sightseers can visit industrial and commercial centres, ancient cathedrals and famous libraries.

## Transportation networks

The geographical situation of Switzerland's rivers is characteristic of the country's transport situation. Since the days of the Romans, Europe's north and south routes have run through Switzerland, and the ancient carriage ways and mule tracks have since developed into well-constructed roads and railway tracks. The continental east-west route also traverses Switzerland, making the country a veritable hub of European road and rail traffic.

The three intercontinental airports in Geneva, Zurich and Basle connect Switzerland with 160 cities all over the world. For the motorist, Switzerland provides a dense network of well constructed roads which are complemented by a system of super highways linking the big cities and the important border towns.

The comfort and cleanliness of Swiss trains — all of them electric — are world famous, and no less renowned are the numerous mountain railways which convey visitors to the mountain resorts and summits. The extremely dense network covered by the Swiss postal coaches is particularly useful for trips into the mountains as it includes all the great passages — a much safer and more comfortable way of enjoying the exhilaration of the Alps than in one's own car.

Passenger boats sail on all the big Swiss lakes and rivers, most of them with excellent restaurants aboard. The tourist can take advantage of the Swiss Holiday Card which can be purchased for a period of four, eight, 15 or 30 days and entitles the holder to an unlimited number of journeys by train, boat and postal bus all over Switzerland at reasonable cost.

Mountain railways and aerial cableways also offer reductions of up to 50 per cent and there are big reductions for young people and senior citizens. Some 400 cog-railways, funiculars, aerial cableways and chair lifts provide rapid comfortable access to the mountain heights.

## Swissair

When my group was visiting the Alps, our tour guide said: "You are now on the roof-top of Europe". To be on top of that roof we had to travel by Swissair — Switzerland's national air carrier which has made air travel a real pleasure, at least to me. Swissair offers its passengers comfort, hospitality and excellent service. To have a taste of Swiss hospitality one perhaps has to fly Swissair not only to Switzerland but also to any of the airline's 97 other different countries, including Jordan which was added to the network in 1982.

Established in 1931, Swissair carried the 100th million passenger by February 1982 and this figure reflects the enormous air traffic the company handles and Swissair's vast air network around the world.

It is therefore not surprising to know that the company which is a joint public and private venture, had made a net profit of 38.5 million francs (nearly \$19 million) in 1982.

Swissair can be described as a living example of how private and public sectors cooperate to help achieve national economic and social progress. The company in cooperation with other leading European airlines, founded the European Hotel Corporation (EHC). Its purpose is to build first class hotels in important cities served by the involved carriers, in the medium range of a below-first class price lines. This is of course a pioneering work to help promote tourism.

## St. Moritz

Among the more conspicuous tourist and sports centres I have visited is St. Moritz which is known and acknowledged as one of the most successful holiday resorts in the world. Its occupancy and duration of stay rate is traditionally high, and its guest structure, qualitatively very good. It is indeed the world famous health — holiday and sports resort — an oasis for individuals of every walk of life.

From December until March, St. Moritz's ideal snow conditions make it the European Mecca of winter sports enthusiasts. From June until October, St. Moritz blossoms into a colourful, flower-covered Alpine landscape, rich in wonderful woodland, picturesque villages and mountain railways. St. Moritz, situated at an altitude of 1,800 metres above sea level has the most potent carbon dioxide-iron spring in Europe and the highest mineral spring in Switzerland. A new year-round medical baths centre has opened, offering the most modern therapeutic treatment. According to medical reports, St. Moritz's carbon dioxide baths are particularly beneficial to the body's general systems.

St. Moritz, located on the southern side of the Alps was originally known for its healing mineral springs, which, were discovered over 3,000 years ago. In 1864 came the first winter guests to St. Moritz and there followed a rapid development of the area in which the winter season became of more significance. The Winter Olympic Games were held in St. Moritz in 1928 and 1948.

The numerous ski world championship races, the horse races on the frozen lake, as well as all the other winter events, together with the world renowned guests are responsible for the extremely high prestige and fame St. Moritz enjoys through the entire world. Winter, however, is clearly the most interesting season to St. Moritz from a business point of view. The assurance of snow and good weather, thanks to the high altitude and southern exposure, create conditions for a long season and extraordinary package deals for the vacationer.

In summer, the high attraction lies ever more on the variety of sports to be enjoyed in St. Moritz which include tennis, horseback riding, ice skating and other ac-

tivities, all to be found within a 20 minutes driving radius.

## Leisure activities

The restaurants of St. Moritz offer the finest in dining and dining, while the resort also has countless cosy bars and night clubs. The varied excursion programme includes trips by aerial cableway and funicular up to 3,300 metres and visits to nearby Bergell, south to Puschlav, to the Swiss National Park or to the picturesque Lower Engadine. Sports facilities include indoor swimming pools, skiing and ski schools, horse riding, cross country skiing, and others. Other leisure activities include concerts and folkloric entertainment, visits to the Engadine and Segantini museums, and unlimited shopping opportunities.

Among the St. Moritz's well known hotels where this writer had stayed were St. Steffani and Monopoli which organised trips to the Health Spa Centre, and by Bernina Express train to Alp Grun in an open air panorama car. But perhaps the most exciting grips I had were to Corviglia Mountain by a funicular where I enjoyed the marvellous desert buffet ever, and by cable car to Piz Corvatsch which is nearly 3,300 metres above sea level where one feels like sitting on the roof of Europe. The little towns of Celerina and Silvaplana are other interesting attractions for tourists around St. Moritz.

## Ticino

This is the Italian speaking part of Switzerland lying in the southern regions of the country and the Alps, and close to northern Italy. This region which my group has visited is accessible by air, by train which passes through the famous St. Gotthard Tunnel, or by bus. I crossed the Alps through St. Gotthard from northern Switzerland to reach beautiful Ticino. It was a very exciting trip: passing through the undulating country side.

From high up in the Alps, amid glaciers and eternal snow, where two of Europe's principal rivers rise, crystal-clear streams thunder down the mountain slopes, twisting and turning through narrow valleys till they reach the sunlit countryside of the great lakes and the last uplands bordering on the plain of Lombardy. Indeed diversity and contrast characterise the Ticino landscape, and the same can be said of the climate, vegetation, architecture and life

style. The cool summers and snow-bound winter of the Alpine valleys mellow, and the vegetation changes and becomes more luxuriant as one approaches the lakes and their near-Mediterranean influence.

Ticino is the most interesting botanical region in Switzerland, not only for the variety of flora, much of it exotic, but also for the distribution and grouping of species.

Ticino offers its best only to those who can spare the time to explore it and discover the newer ending charm of its less frequented valleys and uplands.

## Locarno and Ascona

Among the most attractive places I visited was Locarno which has an atmosphere all of its own. This results from the exceptionally mild climate, the luxuriant vegetation influenced by the early onset of spring. The old town, typically Italian in style, the residential suburbs and nearby holiday resorts, blend harmoniously in the sunlight.

Staying at one of the city's most prominent hotels, Arcadia, I was able to follow in the tourists' footsteps everywhere. The road on the west shore of the lake led us to Ascona, which for many visitors typifies Ticino, and beyond to Brissago and its two islets with their botanical gardens. On the opposite shore lie the villages of the Gambarogno district and hamlets perched on the mountain slopes. Travelling northwards, towards Locarno, one reaches the rich farmlands around Magadino, flanking the northern extension of the lake.

## Lugano

This is a city where Switzerland really meets Italy in a Mediterranean setting which evokes both countries, and the best of both.

Here, Swiss is the nationality, mentality, sense of hospitality and order, while Italian is the language, culture, cuisine, architecture and liveliness in the piazza. To the local attractions accessible by lake steamer, train, bus, funicular, cableway, chairlift and even on foot, Lugano adds excursions to the Alps and Milan, Venice and the Italian lakes. But Lugano is richly cosmopolitan, with its friendly hotels, gourmet restaurants, fashionable boutiques, elegant jewellers, nightclubs, and discos and the Casino of Cmpione.

Because of its geographical configuration, Lugano has been called the "Rio de Janeiro of the Old Continent". But Lugano has rich and rare qualities and charms all of its own; Lake Lugano, spreads out between the peaks of San Salvatore and Monte Bre, shimmers with light and colour, both constantly changing as the seasons tread upon each others' heels.

The lakeside resort of Lugano is situated at an altitude of 272 metres above sea level on Europe's most important north-south route, the St. Gotthard. The city of Lugano offers a visitor an exceptional range of excursion possibilities. Staying at the Eden or Splendide hotels, among the most well known in the city, one can easily arrange his trips and country side tours.

I visited beautiful towns like Morcote and Caslano. Staying at Lugano one shouldn't miss a visit to the art gallery at Villa Favorita or other fine art exhibitions staged at the Villa Ciani.

I visited Switzerland and enjoyed every minute there. The country is more suitable for vacations than for travel for its own sake, for everything in Switzerland can be reached within a day, from the snowy peaks of the Alps to the gently waving plains of Ticino, from the spaciousness of the cities in the central lowlands to the stillness of the Jura pastures.

In Switzerland there are no great distances to be overcome. Jordanians visiting Switzerland will be returning a visit by the famous Swiss explorer John Burkhart who in 1812 re-discovered Petra, the Nabataean city with its multicoloured rock and breathtaking beauty. Though the city was built as early as the sixth century B.C., it now stands out among the most famous tourist attractions in Jordan.

John Burkhart was an explorer, but you too can be an explorer of a different kind by going to Switzerland on a restful vacation enriched by cultural experiences, new encounters and physical activity.

You can make the trip on your own, through the Swiss National Tourist Office or through your local travel agent. A week's stay in Switzerland's towns and mountain resorts can refresh you tremendously, and the visit can reveal lots of the hidden secrets of that country.

Seeing Switzerland is a must. The experience of being there is an experience that can never be forgotten.



The lake promenade of Lugano-Paradiso with Monte Bre in the background



St. Moritz can truly be described as the world centre of winter sports.

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# SPORTS

## Zico veto could lead to Italian soccer rebellion

ROME (R) — The Italian Soccer Federation and its president Federico Sordillo are facing a rebellion by fans and a political tug-of-war over their decision last week to veto the signing of Brazilian stars Zico and Cerezo.

Shareholders of League Champions Roma are calling on the club to boycott next season's European Cup if the ruling against their signing Toninho Cerezo is not reversed.

Meanwhile many politicians are backing northern club Udinese, whose flamboyant president Lamberto Mazza lured Zico to Italy with a four-million dollar contract.

The federation blocked the deal on Saturday on the grounds that it had not been made directly with Zico's former club Flamengo, but through a London company.

The veto prompted a rare show of unity among politicians in

Udine's Friuli region, who unanimously agreed to take the issue to government level and lobby Tourism and Entertainment Minister Nicola Signorello to reverse the decision.

The decision was greeted with cheers from thousands of Udinese fans packed into the main square of the town well aware that, without Zico, their side face another mediocre season.

The fans can also expect support from Civil Protection Minister Loris Fortuna, who sent a telegram saying he was disgusted with the affair.

Mazza claims Udinese sold 10,000 season tickets in one week on the strength of Zico's signing, and another 1,000 after the veto was announced.

Funds were further topped up when most of the new season ticket holders bought shares in the club.

Roma are expecting to field popular Brazilian Roberto Falcao despite an acrimonious row last month, and have convened Cerezo for July 15 — even though the federation has vetoed him.

The federation claim Cerezo's contract arrived after the June 13 deadline for new contracts, imposed just four days earlier. But Roma claim they completed the deal with Atletico Miniero on time. "The contract went through on June 8 and financially we're straight," said Roma President Dino Viola.

The transfer row could spread if the federation refuses contracts for other foreign signings, including Dutchman Wim Kieft at Pisa, Lazio's Brazilian Batista and

Dane Michael Laudrup and the move of Belgian Coeck to Inter Milan.

## Soviets grab more golds to dominate games

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — Gymnast Yuri Korolev and swimmer Irina Laricheva took their medal haul to four golds each as the Soviet Union dominated on the World Student Games.

Korolev added two individual titles to his successes in the team and overall competitions Monday while Laricheva underlined her freestyle supremacy with 400 metres and sprint-relay wins.

Their efforts left the powerful Soviets way ahead after four days of the 11-day competition. They have 21 golds, 18 ahead of China, in second place.

Laricheva added the 400-metres crown to her 100 and 200-metres and completed her programme by anchoring the 4x100 metres relay squad to victory over the U.S. and Canada.

Her compatriots also won three other titles in the pool Monday night, headed by Sergei Zabolonov, who shaved 0.23 seconds off the European 200-metres backstroke record with a time of two minutes 00.42 seconds. It was the fastest in the world this year.

Canadian Mike West was also in record-breaking form with a Commonwealth best 2:01.63,

which gave him the bronze. They were split by Soviet backstroke Vladimir Shemetov.

After a weekend clean sweep in gymnastics, the Soviets settled for just four gold medals in the men's individual events.

Yuri Korolev, a 20-year-old from Vladimir, near Moscow, won the floor exercise gold and shared the pommel horse with compatriot Alexander Pogorelov.

The Soviet stranglehold was finally broken when China's Huang Wofa shared the parallel bar gold with Soviet gymnast Vladimir Artemov.

China collected another gold when Lou Yan won the vault. Diminutive Romanian Levente Molnar took the rings title, and Canada's last-minute team replacement Philippe Chartrand shocked the gymnastic giants with an almost perfect 9.95 in the spectacular high bar.

Cycling began Monday—and the Soviet riders won there as well.

Alexandre Panfilov took the men's kilometre time trial gold medal and Erika Salomäe won the women's crown in the 2½ lap test.

## FIFA sets date for World Soccer Cup draw

ZURICH (R) — The draw for the 1986 World Soccer Cup qualifying competition has been fixed for December 7, the International Football Federation (FIFA) announced Tuesday.

Last May FIFA set next March as a tentative date for the draw. But General Secretary Joseph Blatter told Reuters it had been decided to bring the draw nearer to the next executive committee meeting in Zurich on December 6.

Blatter said the special FIFA sub-committee would meet their International Olympic Committee (IOC) counterparts on July 15 to continue talks on player eligibility

rules for the final rounds of next year's Olympic soccer tournament.

The group would then report to their respective executive committees, Blatter said.

While the IOC steadfastly insists that professionals should not be allowed to participate in the tournament, FIFA's eligibility code allows professionals with precisely-defined exceptions to take part. Talks upto now have ended in deadlock.

The IOC Executive Board meets in Helsinki next month during the inaugural World Athletic Championships.

## Swiss rider goes it alone to win longest stage of tour

LE HAVRE, France (R) — Swiss Champion Serge Demierre won Tuesday's 299-kilometre fourth stage of the Tour de France, the longest in the cycle race, with a solo ride over the final 76 kilometres.

Demierre, 27, covered the route from Roubaix to le Havre in seven hours 58 minutes 11 seconds — 19 minutes longer than it has taken most of the riders to complete the whole of the first three days' racing.

After completing a lap on the packed streets of the channel port, Demierre finished four minutes, 50 seconds clear of the pack for his first stage win.

He led at one point by eight minutes 50 seconds but that was cut back when teammates of Denmark's Kim Andersen stepped up the pace in defence of the Dane's overall race lead.

They were successful. At the line Ireland's Sean Kelly produced his powerful sprint to edge out New Zealander Eric Mackenzie for second place.

The Tipperary rider, 27, was planning to protest at his disqualification from first place in one of the eight intermediate sprints en route that bring time bonuses for the first three.

Erik Vanderaerden of Belgium scored four wins in these sprints, one of them because of Kelly's disqualification.

Judges ruled out Kelly because they claimed teammate Patrick Clerc of France assisted him in the sprint by pushing. Kelly maintained that the push was a defensive move because he was unknowingly forcing Clerc into the spectator barriers.

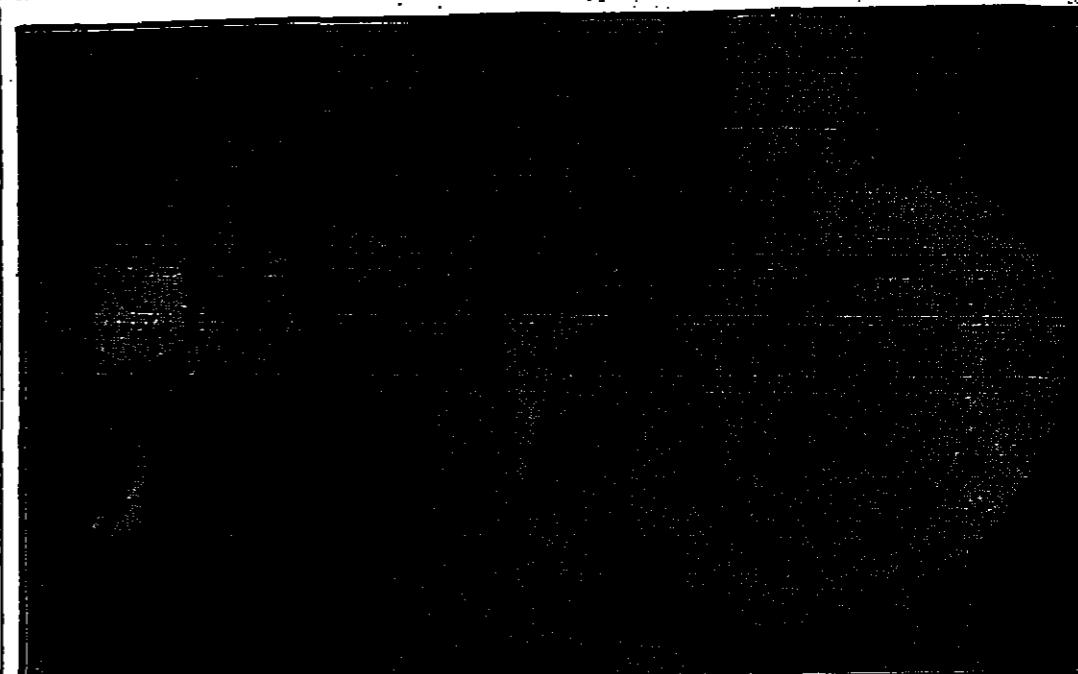
Third place for Mackenzie was a boost for racing with a pinched nerve in his back. Then in a recent crash he had to have eight stitches in a head wound.

He said: "I just was not finishing races, but now my form is coming back, so I shall be looking hopefully for stage wins."

Vanderaerden finished sixth but the time bonuses gained in those intermediate sprints lifted him to second overall.

Dutchman Jan Raas, former tour leader and World Champion, quit Tuesday suffering from bruised ribs caused by a fall on cobblestones in Monday's stage.

In the last two days the tour has lost seven riders, mainly to injury,



Martina Navratilova displaying the two trophies—the Ladies Singles Plate and the Ladies Doubles Cup that she won at Wimbledon last Saturday, on the steps of the All England Club. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Navratilova looks to U.S. Open

LONDON (R) — The U.S. Open title, which she has never won, will beckon more strongly than ever to Martina Navratilova after her fourth Wimbledon triumph in six years here last Saturday.

Navratilova, 26, is determined to eradicate that blot on her otherwise impressive record, although she is in good company. Bjorn Borg of Sweden, who won the Wimbledon men's title for five successive years from 1976 to 1980, was never able to add the U.S. Open to his collection of crowns.

Borg retired with that goal unfulfilled, but Navratilova will be gunning again this year for the only major title to have eluded her.

Navratilova, who was born in Czechoslovakia, came perilously close to winning the open in 1981 just a few weeks after receiving U.S. citizenship.

She charged through to the final for the first time by upsetting top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd but then lost to another American, Tracy Austin, 1-6, 7-6, 7-6.

Last year Navratilova went into the open holding the Australian, French and Wimbledon crowns and needing the U.S. Championship to become only the third woman to hold all four Grand Slam titles.

But, weakened by illness, she bowed 1-6, 7-6, 6-2 in the quarter-finals to her doubles partner, Pam Shriver.

This year, after capping an outstanding and virtually effortless run through Wimbledon by beating U.S. teenager Andrea Jaeger 6-0, 6-3 in the final, Navratilova will be favoured to succeed where she has always failed before.

The main obstacle should be Lloyd, who entered this Wimbledon just as Navratilova went into last year's U.S. Open, as the holder of three Grand Slam titles.

Lloyd lost 6-1, 7-6 in the third round here, to fellow-American Kathy Jordan but she, like Navratilova at last year's U.S. Open, was not well. She has won six U.S. Open titles and will have a lot to prove after her failure here.

Navratilova, meanwhile, can savour the satisfaction of victory as she takes five weeks off from the tournament schedule.

"Then I'll start thinking about the U.S. Open. Once you start practising for the next tournament, you forget about winning the last one," she said.

This year Navratilova became the first woman since Billie Jean King in 1967 to win Wimbledon without dropping a set. This achievement was all the more noteworthy as before this year, women played six matches, not seven.

She lost the meagre total of 25 games in seven matches, nine in a second round win over American Sherry Acker, but no more than four in any other.

"It's very rewarding. I went out

and did what I had to do," she said, adding that her practice sessions with new coach Mike Estep were tougher than her matches.

Navratilova has won 139 of 143 singles matches over the past 18 months and 49 out of 50 this year, when her only defeat was to U.S. teenager Kathy Horvath in the fourth round of the French Open.

"If I don't win every match, people say I am coming apart at the seams. But I realise that there are days when someone plays a great match and everything goes for them," she said.

"Losing a tennis match is not the end of the world."

**'Super-Sub' joins Swiss club**

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — David Fairclough, the "Super-Sub" soccer reserve who could never command a regular place with perennial English Champions Liverpool, Monday signed for Swiss first division Lucerne on a free transfer.

Fairclough, 26, earned his nickname by his knack of scoring winning goals for Liverpool when brought on as substitute late in crucial games.

The red-haired striker made over 150 appearances and scored more than 50 goals in seven seasons with the club who won the English first division title a record 14th time last season.

In Lucerne, officials of the Swiss club said he had signed a two-year contract with them.

Fairclough moved to Toronto Blizzards in Canada last autumn after scoring 91 goals for Liverpool in 193 games. He rejoined Liverpool earlier this year.

He signed for Lucerne, who finished eighth out of 16 in the Swiss first division last season, in preference to Bayer Leverkusen in the West German Bundesliga, the Lucerne officials said.

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# WORLD

## Papandreou to meet Gonzalez

MADRID (R) — The Socialist prime ministers of Greece and Spain, whose governments share an uneasy relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), meet here Wednesday for talks on European Community and defence affairs.

Andreas Papandreou's 72-hour visit to Spain, the first by a Greek prime minister, comes five days after assuming the presidency of the Community at a critical moment for Spain's six-year-old bid to join the Common Market.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is expected to press for speeded-up negotiations during Greece's six-month term. Mr. Papandreou supports the entry of Spain and Portugal accompanied by major changes in the community's budget and agricultural policy.

Both socialist leaders came to power on platforms questioning their countries' membership of NATO but have so far taken few concrete steps to fulfil their election promises.

Mr. Papandreou advocated withdrawal from both the alliance and the Community and the dismantling of U.S. military bases in Greece, while Mr. Gonzalez froze integration into NATO's military wing and promised a referendum on membership.

## Details of London talks kept secret

## U.K. repeats guarantees to Hong Kong population

LONDON (R) — The British government has moved to dispel any worries Hong Kong's 5.2 million people may have that Britain might sell out to China in resumed talks on the colony's future.

Secrecy surrounds consultations in London on Britain's negotiating position for the Peking talks on July 12, but the Foreign Office Monday night reaffirmed the government's commitment to Hong Kong.

Most of the colony is governed by Britain under a 99-year lease which expires in 1997. Peking has said it will guarantee the continued prosperity of the colony when it regains sovereignty.

The Foreign Office statement also promised to seek "arrangements which would be acceptable to Parliament, to China and the people of Hong Kong".

It was issued after governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde, a former British ambassador in Peking, saw Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Sir Edward was accompanied

by his private secretary and nine business members of the Hong Kong executive council. Tuesday they were due to meet Richard Luce, Foreign Office minister with responsibility for Hong Kong.

For the first time the Chinese-speaking governor will join the next round of the Peking talks.

This has led to press speculation that China may have changed its position that the colony's future was a question for Britain and China to decide, with Hong Kong having no independent say.

The British negotiating team will continue to be led by the ambassador to Peking, Sir Percy Cradock. A British embassy spokesman said last week no officials were expected to come from London.

China names negotiator

PEKING (R) — Deputy Foreign

Minister Yao Guang will head the Chinese team at talks with Britain next week on the future of Hong Kong, a foreign ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Of Huaiyuan, director of the ministry's information department, declined to give further details of the second phase of the negotiations, which will begin on July 12.

"As agreed by the two sides the content of the talks is confidential," he said.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Yao, who has served as ambassador to France, Egypt and Canada, headed the Chinese side at earlier talks which have taken place since British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Peking last September.

Most of the colony is held by Britain under a lease expiring in 1997. But Peking has said it also intends to regain sovereignty by then over Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula, both ceded to Britain in perpetuity under 19th century treaties.

## Reagan lashes out at drugs, TV

LOS ANGELES (R) — President Reagan Tuesday blamed drugs, sexual permissiveness, violence in American society and the banality of television for poor U.S. education standards.

Addressing the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), Mr. Reagan also accused the National Education Association (NEA), a rival organisation and critic of his policies, of trying to brainwash children with anti-government propaganda.

His attack on the NEA appeared to be based on a booklet issued by the group calling for a nuclear weapons freeze.

Mr. Reagan, who is modernising U.S. strategic forces to meet what he views as a growing Soviet military threat, strongly

opposes a freeze.

Mr. Reagan, who is modernising U.S. strategic forces to meet what he views as a growing Soviet military threat, strongly

opposed a freeze. Without mentioning the booklet, Mr. Reagan said he commended the AFT for its "ringing condemnation of those organisations who would exploit teaching positions and manipulate curriculum for propaganda purposes."

Mr. Reagan continued: "You stand in bright contrast to those who have promoted curriculum guides that seem to be more aimed at frightening and brainwashing schoolchildren than at fostering learning and stimulating balanced, intelligent debate."

The president appealed to the AFT to endorse his policy of reducing federal aid to schools and putting primary responsibility for improving education on local officials and parents.

He said teachers were fighting a lonely war because of problems they could not control and urged acceptance of a recent report of a presidential commission on excellence in education, which said U.S. schools were in the midst of "a rising tide of mediocrity."

Mr. Reagan, opposing demands from Democratic presidential contender Walter Mondale for \$11 billion in additional federal aid for schools, declared that the answer was more local involvement, not more federal money.

## China asks embassies to cut all links with Taiwan

PEKING (R) — China has told countries with embassies in Peking that it opposes links they may still maintain with Taiwan, including consular offices where Taiwanese can obtain visas.

Diplomatic sources said the note effectively urged other governments not to allow a quiet upgrading of relations with Taiwan. It

also reflected Peking's concern that certain European community states were considering simplifying procedures for issuing visas to Taiwanese businessmen, they said.

Most of these nations now refer applications by Taiwanese citizens for visas to their consulates in Hong Kong.

## Afrikaner 'think tank' opposed to shared rule

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Some leading Afrikaners in South Africa Tuesday rejected plans by the National Party government to give the country's mixed-race citizens and Indians a political voice.

The South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (SABRA), "think tank" of the secretive Afrikaner policy-making Broederbond organisation, said in a statement that a planned new constitution could lead only to "total integration".

The statement came amid a growing crisis in the Broederbond following the resignation Monday night of its chairman, Prof. Carel Boshoff, who is also head of SABRA.

The Broederbond, regarded as the powerhouse behind National Party policy, said Prof. Boshoff had resigned because of involvement in a view "which does not find the constitution bill acceptable."

SABRA said the bill did not provide for self-determination of all races and did not allow for different groups to have their own authorities and a geographical jurisdiction system.

Political analysts interpreted this to mean that SABRA believed coloureds (people of mixed race) and Indians should be given their own "independent" homeland.

The bill provides limited power-sharing with coloureds and Indians but excludes blacks.

SABRA said the bill would encourage conflict rather than prevent it. There should be three parliaments for the different races and legislative power should remain with the whites until the other races were granted self-determination, it added.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 2 Soviet musicians defect to West

STOCKHOLM (R) — Soviet violinist Viktoriya Mullova, who crossed into Sweden at the weekend, is to seek asylum in the United States, Swedish officials said Tuesday. Ms. Mullova, 23, winner of a number of international prizes, and her piano accompanist Vahang Sordania arrived in Sweden from neighbouring Finland where they were on a concert tour.

### Bulgaria quits world psychiatric body

VIENNA (R) — Bulgaria has followed the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in quitting the World Psychiatric Association (WPA), saying it had become a political tool of the West. The WPA secretary said Tuesday. A spokeswoman for the Vienna-based association, which now numbers 73 member countries, said Bulgaria's withdrawal on June 20 was regrettable. The Soviet Union's society of psychiatrists left last February ahead of a motion to expel it because of accusations that Moscow commits political dissidents to psychiatric hospitals.

### 69-year-old woman gets back her feet

GUILDFORD, England (R) — Surgeons stitched both feet back onto a 69-year-old woman Monday night after they were sliced off by flying sheets of razor-sharp metal. Police said Vera Coombes lost her feet when 254 sheets of metal flew off a lorry on a bend near this Surrey county town. A hospital spokesman said she was in fair condition after a five-hour operation.

### Kenyan leader bans traitor debate

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has banned public debate on the six-week "traitor" row which culminated with the resignation of Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo last week. "I have a feeling that discussion of the traitor issue is likely to cause more harm to our national efforts to consolidate unity and development efforts," the official Kenyan news agency reported Mr. Moi as saying.

### Indonesia denies 'fake Koran' story

JAKARTA (R) — The Indonesian government discounts reports that fake copies of the Koran, the Islamic holy book, are circulating in the country after being tampered with by Israel. The Tempo news magazine reported Tuesday. It quoted religious ministry spokesman, Sawadi Hassan, as saying there was no proof of the reports and Israel could not be accused. The denial followed an investigation by the ministry into allegations that about 50,000 Korans ordered by Israel from a printer in Beirut had been imported into Indonesia.

### Manila cabbie loses car, clothes, money

MANILA (R) — Taxi driver Joveniano Abrasido turned up naked at a local police station during the night saying two men brandishing knives stole his car, cash and clothes. He said the two men flagged him down, stripped him and bundled him out of the cab in the middle of Manila then drove off with his day's takings — about 380 pesos (\$35). "Even other cabbies would not stop for me when I tried to get a ride here," he told astonished policemen after running nude through the streets for about one kilometre.

### 10 Filipino soldiers killed by communists

MANILA (R) — Ten government soldiers were killed in a communist guerrilla ambush in the southern Philippines Monday, when heavily-armed guerrillas of the communist New People's Army attacked an army truck in Mubab town about 960 kilometres southeast of Manila, the official Philippine News agency said. The ambushers retreated after a brief gun battle leaving behind two dead guerrillas whose bodies were recovered by the pursuing soldiers.

## U.K. urges Angola to release 7 mercenaries

LONDON (R) — The British government said Tuesday it was pressing Angola to release seven British mercenaries jailed in 1976 for their role in the Angolan civil war.

The Foreign Office said a new British ambassador had taken over in Luanda with instructions to push for the release of the mercenaries on humanitarian grounds "as a matter of priority".

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain expected the matter to

be resolved bilaterally with the Angolan government, not as part of negotiations between the Angolan authorities and the pro-Western guerrilla group UNITA on swapping prisoners.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the new ambassador, Vigi Goulding would stress to the Angolan government that Britain attached great importance to the early release of the British prisoners.

## New Corsican separatist group emerges

AJACCIO, Corsica (R) — The appearance of a violent new separatist group in Corsica has intensified the struggle between security forces and Corsican guerrillas, police sources said.

The Corsican National Liberation Army (ALNC) emerged as a serious security threat in the last few days following a string of attacks against prime targets on the Mediterranean island.

Corsican politicians said the actions of the ALNC were a direct challenge to President Francois Mitterrand, who outlawed another guerrilla organisation, the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC), this year.

Mr. Mitterrand visited the troubled island last month to warn that separatists who resorted to violence would be shown no compromise.

In at least 15 attacks since Thursday, the ALNC has claimed responsibility for sinking a coast-guard patrol boat in the port of Bastia, shootings and bombings at several police posts and the burning of six cars at a tourist resort.

It also planted a bomb in the holiday villa of French senator and Ajaccio Mayor Charles Ornano big enough to blow it apart. The charge was defused in time.

Mr. Ornano, the highest-ranking politician to be threatened by the guerrillas, told journalists the deteriorating security

situation could provoke violence between militant nationalists and Corsicans loyal to France.

"If it comes to a confrontation, we will be ready because dialogue is useless when nationalists try to settle the problem in the way they are doing," he said.

The guerrilla activity has dam-

aged the island's money-spinning tourist industry, its chief source of income, with a 15 per cent drop in the number of visitors this summer to 600,000.

Political sources said it was not clear whether the ALNC was under the control of FLNC leaders or whether it had been formed by

dissidents who want tougher action against French security forces.

Mr. Mitterrand, who banned the FLNC because of its bomb attacks on French settlers and officials, also sent police commissioner Robert Broussard to Corsica to try to snuff out the violence.



Masked Corsican separatist guerrillas at a press conference

## Report says why Sicilian mafia killed Dalla Chiesa

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Six mafia families decided to murder Italy's top anti-terrorist policeman last year because he posed a direct threat to their control of organised crime in Sicily, an official report was quoted as saying Monday.

The assassination of Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, ambushed and shot dead along with his wife and bodyguard in Palermo on Sept. 3, was intended to assert the families' authority within the Sicilian mafia, the two-volume report by police investigators said.

Judicial sources said the report named six western Sicilian families prominent in the heroin trade and an organised crime gang from Catania on the east of the island as responsible for planning and executing the murder.

It said they held a conference soon after Gen. Dalla Chiesa was appointed head of the anti-mafia campaign, with sweeping powers to confiscate property and freeze

bank accounts as part of a new strategy against the underworld gangs.

The report, handed by parliamentary police investigators to Judge Giovanni Falcone and deputy state prosecutor Giuseppe Ajala, said each family supplied two or three people for the ambush team.

This was in order to share responsibility and prestige for the assassination, according to the report.

All members of the six mafia families mentioned in the report, Greco, Marches, Roccobono, Prestifilippo, Riina and Provenzano are on the run.

But police believe the heads of the Marchese and Roccobono may since have been killed in mafia feuding.

The Catania clan of Benedetto Santapaola also took part in the planning and actual attack, according to the report.

## Bolivian drug king said stronger than government

LA PAZ (R) — The Bolivian interior minister said Tuesday the country's most wanted drug trafficker was more powerful than the government.

Mario Roncal told reporters Roberto Suarez Gomez, wanted in Bolivia and the United States on drug trafficking charges, was a very complex case for the government "because the economic and belligerent power of the cocaine drug traffickers exceeds the possibilities of the state."

Suarez Gomez, dubbed the "king of cocaine" here, told reporters at a secret rendezvous last week in a remote jungle village he had sought a meeting with Bolivian President Hernan Siles

Zuazo.

He claimed he had the means to solve the country's economic crisis. His personal fortune is estimated at more than \$400 million.

The reporters said Suarez Gomez's gang had a number of planes equipped with missile launchers.

Mr. Roncal said last month police had launched a major hunt for Suarez Gomez and Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena said Tuesday the army had told President Siles Zuazo it was willing to eradicate drug trafficking in Bolivia.

The government has pledged to step up its fight against cocaine trafficking

## Rescuers of U.S. general in Italy put on trial accused of torture

PADUA, Italy (R) — Five Italian policemen faced national heroes when they helped rescue U.S. Gen. James Dozier from the Red Brigades last year went on trial Monday, charged with torturing one of the guerrillas they captured.

The five members of a commando squad burst into a Padua apartment on Jan. 28, 1982, and overpowered five Red Brigades members who had been guarding the kidnapped American general.

The charges arise out of the alleged mistreatment of Cesare Di Lenardo, one of the urban guerrillas seized during the raid, who was later sentenced to 24 years imprisonment for his part in the kidnapping.

An indictment signed by prosecutor Vittorio Borraconti and investigating magistrate Mario

Fabiani said Di Lenardo had been exposed to "serious and inadmissible acts of violence" during his pre-trial interrogation.

The charges of illegal sequestration, personal violence and injuries caused a future when they were brought in June last year.

Lawyers defending suspected left-wing subversives said this was only the tip of the iceberg, while police chiefs across Italy said bringing the case to trial could only weaken the state's campaign against political subversion.

Salvatore Genova, 36, deputy chief of the anti-terrorist police section in Genoa, ordered the other four defendants to remove Di Lenardo from supervised custody in Padua and interrogate him in private, according to the indictment.

Di Lenardo, 24, a burly figure who has never recanted his mem-

bership of the left-wing extremist group, was bound hand and foot and loaded into the boot of a car, it added.

The indictment alleged that defendants Danilo Amore, Carmelo Di Janni and Fabio Lorenzi burned his hands and applied electric shocks to parts of his body.

The fifth defendant is Giancarlo Aralla, 41, five belonged to the Central Operative Nucleus for Security (NOC), a hand-picked anti-terrorist commando squad.

Di Lenardo caused a sensation at his trial in Verona last year by alleging that he had suffered electric shock treatment to his genitals.

Two of Gen. Dozier's female captors have also complained of sexual abuse during interrogation, but no charges have been laid.

## Amnesty International study gives bad marks to Sri Lanka after investigation

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International said Tuesday that political suspects in Sri Lanka had been tortured by police and the army and that some detainees had been kept in solitary confinement for more than eight months.

The human rights organisation said it had received evidence that torture methods used in Sri Lanka included beating with metal bars, driving needles under fingernails and toenails, and hanging upside down from hooks.

The charges were made by an Amnesty mission sent to Sri Lanka last year to report on human rights violations alleged to have been committed in the north of the country by the security forces under the provisions of the

Prevention of Terrorism Act.

The mission, led by New York attorney Orville Schell, took testimony from 26 people who had witnessed or been victims of human rights violations, the London-based organisation said.

It said these violations were all linked to official security operations mounted after robberies and killings which were attributed to extremists seeking an independent state for the Tamil population.

"Of the individual cases examined by the mission, in at least six the detainees are still being held without trial more than two years later," Amnesty International said in a press statement.

"Since then, arrests have continued, but since details are rarely published and the families are not informed, no exact figure can be given for those now in custody. At least 65 people are estimated to be in detention now."

The organisation said that despite previous assurances, the mission delegates were not allowed to see any government officials. A copy of the 72-page report was sent to President Junius Jayewardene.

The mission's report recommended 12 steps which, it said, would bring the treatment of detainees into line with Sri Lanka's constitutional human rights guarantees and United Nations standards.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KJ3 ♥KJ83 ♦A1052 ♣K5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1♥ 1♠ 2♦ Pass

What do you bid now?  
A.—You have more than enough trump support for partner, but raising his diamond suit is the second-best choice. Your most likely game is in no trump—nine tricks are easier to make than 11. And with your tenaces, you should be declarer, so bid two no trump now to protect your holding.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A72 ♦K87653 ♣KQ102  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1♦ 1♠ ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—In terms of point count, perhaps, your hand is worth 16 points, but in playing strength you are in the slam zone—partner needs little besides the two red aces to give you good play. Experience shows that, when you have a powerful hand and partner has opened the bidding, you do best to make your move below the game level. Here, a cue-bid of two spades is a stand-out.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠7 ♥A9832 ♦KQJ92 ♣83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1♥ Pass

What do you bid now?  
A.—We could forgive almost anything except three hearts! That is not even forcing, and in support of hearts your hand revalues to 14 points. Four hearts is acceptable, but does not do justice to your hand's playing strength. We recommend a jump shift of three diamonds. Even by a passed hand that is a one-round force and shows a fit for partner's suit into the bargain.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KQ3 ♥854 ♦A752 ♣93  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East

Pass Pass 1♦ Pass

What do you bid now?  
A.—We are sure that you did not make the dreadful mistake of bidding two diamonds. Since you are a passed hand, that is not forcing, and partner might pass—and we can't believe you would rather be playing in diamonds than spades. It is simply a question of whether you should bid two spades or three spades. Since partner opened in third seat and you have only three trumps, albeit very good ones, we would take the conservative course of raising only to two spades.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KQ762 ♥8 ♦AK ♣AK542  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1♣ 1♦ 2♠ 2♥

What do you bid now?  
A.—You are in slam territory, and should advise partner of it as soon as possible. We tend to frown on a leap to four no trump to inquire about aces—you won't find out enough to know whether or not you are going to be in a good slam. We suggest a jump shift to four clubs. That way, partner will know whether he has the right cards for slam—club shortness or the queen is worth its weight in gold; red suit secondary honors should be discounted.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K10652 ♥3 ♦J5 ♣K8762  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1♥ Pass 1♦ Pass 1NT Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—You have a mediocre hand on this auction, but it is unbalanced and one no trump is unlikely to be the best spot. Bid two clubs. After partner has shown a minimum by rebidding one no trump, a new suit by responder is no longer forcing. So you can afford to probe for a better spot with impunity—partner won't think that you hold the world.